

THE AMERICAN

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

20c • SEPTEMBER 1965

## LYNDON JOHNSON'S "GET-TOUGH POLICY"

by George Fielding Eliot



### THOMAS A. EDISON

the man  
who  
invented  
almost  
everything  
by Robert  
Silverberg



### \$100 BILLION FOR FRESH WATER?

by Tom  
Mahoney



### A LOOK AT A BOYS' STATE

by Dawson Jones







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better  
with  
Coke



The American

# LEGION

Magazine

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Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included. This magazine assumes no responsibility for unsolicited material.



SEPTEMBER 1965

Volume 79, Number 3

POSTMASTER:  
Send Form 3579 to P.O. Box 1954  
Indianapolis, Ind. 46206

The American Legion Magazine  
Editorial & Advertising Offices  
720 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10019

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Chicago, Ill. 60601

CENtral 6-2401

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Notify Circulation Dept., P. O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind., 46206 using Post Office Form 3578. Attach old address label and give old and new addresses with ZIP Code number and current membership card number. Also be sure to notify your Post Adjutant.

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The American Legion Magazine is published monthly at 1100 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40201 by The American Legion. Copyright 1965 by The American Legion. Second-class postage paid at Louisville, Ky. Price: single copy, 20 cents; yearly subscription, \$2.00. Order nonmember subscriptions from the Circulation Department of The American Legion, P.O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. Editorial and advertising offices: 720 5th Ave., New York, N. Y. 10019. Wholly owned by The American Legion, with National Headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

### Publisher's Representatives

West Coast

Arden E. Roney & Assoc.

Los Angeles & San Francisco, Calif.

Northwest

The Harlowe Co.

Seattle, Wash. 98101



# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

## THE JULY ISSUE

SIR: Congratulations for Harry Kursh's timely and thought-provoking editorial "Intellectuals vs. Freedom" in the July issue.

C. J. EHRENDREICH  
Juneau, Alaska

SIR: Your very fine article "A New Kind of American Soldier," in the July issue, causes older Americans like myself to feel very proud of our courageous, sensible, daring fighting men. Many thanks to you and Robin Moore, its author.

FRANK P. WILLIAMSON, JR.  
Fontana, Calif.

SIR: The two articles "What Happened To the Men Who Signed the Declaration

of Independence?" and "The Trust-Busting Law" will contribute much to those who really wish to understand why we have our wonderful country and why it has been necessary for some to give their all in order to preserve it. May we, the ones who are more fortunate, never lose sight of the principles that it was built upon and the terrible cost throughout the years to preserve it. Thank you for these articles.

MARVIN J. HUSTON  
Radcliff, Ohio

SIR: Congratulations on your wonderful July issue. I enjoyed especially the feature on Jackson Hole and the Grand Tetons.

GLEN PERRINS, News Editor  
Ogden Standard-Examiner  
Ogden, Utah

SIR: As an attorney with some experience in anti-trust matters, I want to say that your July article on "The Trust-Busting Law," by Dean and David Heller, was the best article I have ever seen in a non-technical publication on this law.

DALE M. HARLAN  
State Representative  
State of Oregon

## FEHRENBACH'S EYE OPENER

SIR: I have been reading The American Legion Magazine for a great many years, but I think Mr. T. R. Fehrenbach's article in the July issue, "What Happened To the Men Who Signed the Declaration of Independence?" is the most outstanding article of its kind I have ever read. I had a lump in my throat when I finished it. Keep up the good work!

RICHARD H. AMBERG, Publisher  
St. Louis Globe-Democrat  
St. Louis, Mo.

SIR: You are to be commended for Mr. Fehrenbach's extremely fine article. . . It should be read and reread by every student in the 50 states.

REV. W. A. FLEAGLE  
Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: Congratulations for the article about the signers of the Declaration of Independence. We Americans need much more of this fine literature.

NANCY NELSON MINER  
Saranac Lake, N.Y.

SIR: One of the best articles I have ever read. The awful price paid by these men for signing the Declaration of Independence has never been stressed. It would be well if a reprint of this article were sent to all schools and published in every newspaper in the country.

EMMONS C. CARLSON  
Miami, Fla.

SIR: It's been a long, long time since I have read an article with such impact. . . The facts in this article should be known to every single young American.

WALTER F. ULMER, Commissioner  
Department of Mental Health and Corrections  
Augusta, Me.

SIR: I would like your permission to reproduce it for the education and edification of my pupils in American History and American Government classes.

FLOYD RUSSELL, JR.  
The Victoria College  
Victoria, Tex.

SIR: It made this year's Independence Day just a bit more significant to me. It is hoped that Mr. Fehrenbach's article will be given wider circulation.

FRANK J. BIELITZ  
Ocean City, N.J.

## ATTN: EX-LONDON LEGIONNAIRES

SIR: Some misguided soul destroyed the records of this Post, including all written historical records. Would any of your readers perhaps be able to help us reconstruct? There are no records of even Commanders before 1960 and we are faced with an almost impossible task of preparing for the momentous 50th anniversary of the Legion in 1969.

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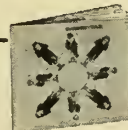
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"ALLIED" TRADE WITH NORTH VIETNAM.

WEST GERMANY UNEASY.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE MIDDLE AGED.

# DATELINE WASHINGTON



Although the United States has been increasing its troop commitment to the defense of South Vietnam against red aggression and stepping up its aerial bombardment of North Vietnam's war potential, U.S. allies have been continuing "business as usual" with the Hanoi Government.

The sad fact is that ships flying British, Greek, Norwegian and other friendly flags have been carrying goods to communist North Vietnam even as our GI's have been killed in the fight against a North Vietnam takeover of South Vietnam.

In Congress, Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D-Fla.) has been conducting a one-man campaign to goad the Administration into taking strong measures, such as blacklisting, against countries whose ships are carrying supplies to the Viet reds . . . The State Dept., already involved in arguments with friendly nations trading with Red Cuba and Red China, is reluctant to make another open issue. "The least our friends can do is stop helping our enemies," says Rogers.

Even as General DeGaulle commands the headlines with his imperious antics aimed at loosening U.S. leadership of the Allied nations, Washington is becoming increasingly concerned with West Germany's restiveness.

Semiofficial growls are emanating from Bonn that free Germany is fed up with France's disruptive tactics weakening not only the Common Market, but also NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) . . . NATO, with U.S. nuclear bomb power, is the key to the security of Germany against Russia.

In addition, Germany's leaders are beginning to worry out loud about recent demands in the United States that President Johnson give first priority to an East-West "ban the bomb" agreement rather than trying to build up joint Allied nuclear bomb strength. If the United States should adopt such a priority, Bonn now openly hints that the Germans will have to obtain their own nuclear weapons as security against the Soviet's missile power.

The development of pension plan systems for industry and the increase in the 45-and-over segment of our population are building up pressure in Congress for federal legislation to bar job discrimination based on age.

Congress has already established fair employment practices prohibiting discrimination in hiring because of race, religion, national origin and sex . . . Twenty states and Puerto Rico have added age to this list of bans, and last year the President ordered that discrimination for age be eliminated by federal contractors.

Age prejudice in hiring today affects 56 million Americans 45 years old and older, including 21 million veterans of World War 2 and the Korean War . . . After 45, men and women thrown out of work find many job opportunities automatically barred to them . . . One key barrier is the cost of adding an older worker to a going pension system . . . A federal tax refund to employers is being proposed to overcome this economic hurdle.

## PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

### COURT PROBLEM

"Some courts seem so obsessed with technicalities that they lose sight of the truth." Sen. McClellan (D-Ark.), Congressional crime prober.

### REAL CHINESE HOPE?

"I hope the U.S. sends in 2,000,000 troops [into Vietnam]. The bigger the intervention, the bigger the defeat will be." Marshal Chen Yi, Red China's Foreign Minister.

### SOVIET SUBS

"We have no fewer [nuclear subs] than the U.S.A. The difference may be one or two boats." Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky, of Russia.

### LATIN VIEW

"Latin America does not need to be told its ailments; it needs medicine." President Belaunde Terry, of Peru.

### SEE AMERICA FIRST

"We are only beginning to see the full potential or the beauty and diversity and the excitement of America as an attraction." Sec'y of Commerce John T. Connor.

### HE SAID IT

"Anything men can do in politics, women can do, and in many instances, better." Senate Majority Leader Mansfield (D-Mont.).

### BETTER LIFE

"Medicines and our rising health standards . . . have greatly lengthened the span of life . . . and now our big assignment is to improve the quality of that life while we do live." President Johnson.

### WRONG PERCENT

"... No matter how much information a Government agency releases, only about 10 percent of it ever reaches the general public . . . usually the wrong 10 percent . . ." Postmaster Gen. John A. Gronouski.



## NAWAPA WHEN?

WHEN YOU'VE finished reading Tom Mahoney's "\$100 Billion for Fresh Water?" on page 6, you will probably want to know if NAWAPA (see the article) is definitely going to happen and if so, when. Alaska's Sen. Ernest Gruening has pointed out that:

"There is not an agency of the Federal Government that has the authority or the means to evaluate this proposal in terms of the interest of the United States . . . The work to date has been done by a private engineering firm (Parsons) and this subcommittee." Sen. Gruening heads a Special Subcommittee on Western Water Development named by the Senate Committee on Public Works.

Not only would NAWAPA take an estimated 20 years to build, but simply to decide to go ahead to build it could still take many years of fact-finding, planning and debating in Washington.

Nevertheless, it is in the cards that the federal government is going to move into the national fresh-water-supply situation on a big, and increasing, scale from now on.

## END OF AN ERA

THE DEBATE about the President's Vietnam policy signals a milestone in American history. It marks the end, by voluntary bankruptcy, of thirty years of potent liberal influence on American foreign policy. Vietnam is a logical consequence of liberal demands of three decades, they don't like it, and they have asked out.

The liberals who are after the President's hide on Vietnam have fled to the position of their "isolationist" enemies of the Thirties, an era when they made "isolationist" a bad word.

Back then they supported a campaign of scorn against isolationism with powerful arguments. Isolationists were "Neanderthals" (cave men living in prehistoric times); they were "ostriches with their heads in the sand," or, sneeringly, "America Firsters." Then, as now, the liberals paraded "students" and "mothers" and "professors" carrying placards that reduced the complex problems of the world to simple mottoes and slogans. But whatever they lost in public respect with their name-calling and sloganeering, their argument against isolationism could hardly be denied—and it carried the day.

The world was shrinking. Events anywhere on the globe affected us, and we had to play our natural part in them. We could not put up a fence around the United States and shut out the rest of humanity, for our life was increasingly and unavoidably mixed with world events. Whether we liked it or not, we were in what Wendell Willkie, a Republican liberal, called "One World." Most liberals didn't vote for Willkie for President, but they adopted his phrase as the happiest motto of the anti-isolationist position. America had a role in the whole wide world, and it must fulfill it, they said.

And America did.

This last February, Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut delivered a speech on the Senate floor called, "Vietnam and the New Isolationism." He forcefully

# EDITOR'S CORNER

called attention to the fact that today's liberals have reverted to the "Neanderthal" position of the "reactionary" isolationists of the Thirties. Again they parade their placards—but now the slogans cry "Get out," not "Get in."

We could protest that if they aren't going to back our Vietnam stand, they should have warned us back in the Thirties that when they asked us to play "One World" they didn't mean for keeps.

But we'd rather remind them that they were right the first time. Every argument for our involvement abroad that they advanced in the Thirties is stronger today than then. If they could only stop their knees from shaking, now that their policy has got our boys in trouble, they could help us see the bloody thing through yet, instead of giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Meanwhile, the reversion of the liberals to isolationism is a revolution of enormous dimensions here at home. By deserting the field, they leave behind a vacuum that upsets the balance of public opinion on foreign affairs. A field is never truly deserted. Someone else always moves in when the champ abdicates. What will happen to foreign aid—a strong liberal pro-

gram—now that the liberals have taken the lead in urging us to abandon the enormous investment in foreign aid that we've poured into Southeast Asia? They can no longer speak for it anywhere with clean skirts. The President would even give foreign aid instead of bombs to North Vietnam if it will stop what it is doing. That would have excited yesterday's liberals to ecstasies. But if he succeeds in negotiating such a deal it looks as if Mr. Johnson would have to get his public support from the conservatives in today's upside-down world. The modern liberals have already rejected it out of hand, leading North Vietnam to think that it can get a total surrender from us by fighting on.

What will happen to fill the hole left by the moral bankruptcy of the liberals' foreign policy? It stands out starkly against the noble statement of liberal foreign policy of 17 years ago expressed in a simple paragraph by President Harry S. Truman. In enunciating national goals in his 1948 State of the Union Address he said:

"Our fifth goal is to achieve world peace based on principles of freedom and justice and the equality of nations."

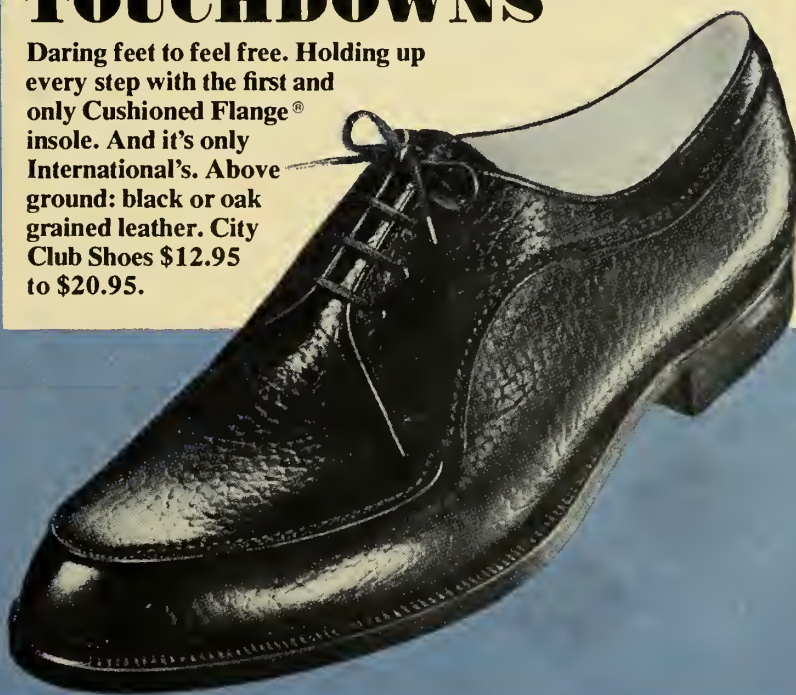
In Vietnam, today's liberals would have us substitute slavery for freedom; bloody dictatorship for justice; and national captivity for national equality, as the peaceful solution to the situation there.

Mr. Truman's eloquent words stand erased as a liberal statement, and the creditors couldn't get 10¢ on the dollar on it.

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By **TOM MAHONEY**

**T**HE UNITED STATES, Canada and Mexico are giving serious consideration to a giant fresh water project. Its cost could exceed \$100 billion. It could take 20 years to build. Its dams, streams, lakes, tunnels and pumping stations would stretch south from the reaches of the Arctic to northwestern Mexico—and east as far as the Great Lakes. Its name is NAWAPA, standing for North American Water and Power Alliance. Of the many huge water impoundments foreseen in the NAWAPA scheme to catch and hold diverted Arctic runoff and surplus rains of the Northwest, the largest would be a 500-mile-long lake in the Rocky Mountain Trench, mostly in Canada.

Nothing highlights the growing importance of the world's fresh water situation quite so much as the seriousness with which this imagination-staggering project is being taken. Nor can it be seen in perspective without a summary of where we stand today with respect to the water dilemma.

Throughout the world, the chief problems are (1) too much water, (2) too little water, (3) polluted water and (4) the growth of human demands for water beyond the perfectly normal and once-satisfactory supply. Of these, "too little water" is most in the public eye in the United States this summer. Water, where it is needed, when it is needed, that is pure enough to drink and cheap enough to use in agriculture and industry, is one of the world's most feverishly sought resources. New York and more than 1,000 other American communities in recent months have had to restrict water usage to stretch the supply to meet the demand. The Northeast and some other parts of the country in the past four years have had the worst drought in 80 years.

Unless there's a heavy fall of rain in the Northeast between the writing and printing of these words, the New York metropolitan area, though most of it is lush green to the eye, will be in the midst of its worst drought in history in terms of the human demand for water. A New Jersey dairy recently offered its milk customers artesian well water at more than 16¢ a quart. Levels of the Great Lakes continue low.\* Even in usually wet Florida, scant rainfall and a flood control project have combined to threaten wildlife and vegetation in Everglades National Park. Right now, a thousand of our cities probably aren't prepared to combat a major conflagra-

\* See "Low Water on the Lakes" by John E. Euler, The American Legion Magazine, February 1965.



# \$100 BILLION FOR FRESH WATER?

A gigantic water proposal for North America dramatizes the world water situation.

tion on a hot summer day without severe water curtailment.

Our population is growing rapidly and we use more water per capita than ever before. At an average cost to householders of only 50¢ per 1,000 gallons, or about 3¢ per day per person, it is one of the world's greatest bargains. Rainfall and snowfall have not increased, but the demand for water in the United States is now five to eight times as great as it was in 1900. Between now and 1980, if current population and economic growth continue, it will double.

Only the Pacific Northwest, many ex-

perts agree, now has both the abundance of water and the facilities to meet such an increase. This does not mean that other parts of the country will "run out of water," but it will require them to deal, one way or another, with a problem, which, in the words of a Senate committee, "will grow steadily worse until it reaches alarming proportions in the years 1980 and 2000."

The average American citizen may be staggered at how much water consumption is chargeable to him each day. What he consumes in his home is only a fraction of what is chargeable to him





as the consumer, in terms of water used by farmers and industry to produce the products that end with him. Even the smallest estimate of daily water use per person is well over 1,000 gallons a day, of which 60 gallons or so actually run through his faucets. Other estimates are more than twice that.

According to a calculation of the National Water Institute, the average American now "uses" in some way 2,675 gallons of water every day. Only about two gallons of this goes down his throat in drink and food. All food contains

but nearly everything else involves estimates. There are also more than 10 million private water systems, most of them suburban or farm families pumping from a single well, but also including sizable industrial operations. There is also a question of the meaning of "use" in industry. Some production processes consume water, others dirty or pollute it, and still others change it no more than water is changed by boiling an egg in it. The same water may be "used" many times and often is.

But whether our daily average per capita use is 1,035, 1,660 or 2,675 gallons, it is a lot of water. Where does it come from? The average U.S. nationwide 30 inches fall of rain and snow a year drops an average of 22,000 gallons of water a day for every American. More than two-thirds of this goes back to the skies through transpiration of plants and evaporation. The U.S. Geological Survey calculates that only 6,000 gallons per person per day flow into streams and water-bearing strata and become available for use. Allowing for floods, untrapped runoff and other variables, the Department of Commerce calculates that only a third of this—2,000 gallons—will be available most of the year. *This figure is close to what the above calculations say we are now using.*

Water problems are even more serious abroad. In the Middle East, Israel is on the brink of war with the United Arab Republic over the headwaters of the Jordan River. Israelis guard their reservoir above the Sea of Galilee like Fort Knox and have shelled bulldozers working on Arab water projects near the frontier. In India, lack of water and contaminated water kill more people than tuberculosis and cancer combined. In New Delhi, some hospitals haven't had enough water to sterilize surgical instruments. The World Health Organization estimates that every year 500 million people suffer from disabling diseases associated with unsafe water supplies and that diarrheal diseases caused by poor water kill 5 million infants. Water has to be barged to the Greek Islands and some of our own Virgin Islands. In some places over the world, street vendors sell water of doubtful quality at high prices.

"Anybody who can solve the problem of water," said the late President John F. Kennedy, "will be worthy of two Nobel Prizes—one for peace and one for science."

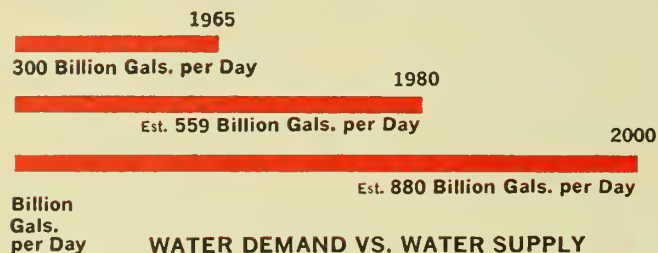
Most notable of the many who are attempting to do so is President Lyndon B. Johnson. He documented his interest in a foreword to a book by the late Sen. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, saying: "I am keenly aware that water management is our No. 1 economic problem. As a Texas rancher, I have learned the hard way about the trials of flood and drought. . . ."

Throughout the nation we will spend about \$10 billion on research and development of water resources next year, of which the federal government's share will be up from \$1.2 to \$1.9 billion. Programs endorsed by the President and backed by Congress include: (1) stepping up the Department of the Interior's program to desalt sea water, initiated under President Eisenhower and including efforts to develop desalination economically with atomic energy; (2) stepped up federal measures to prevent pollution, including increased federal aid for municipal waste treatment facilities; and (3) increases in federal funds for the Committee on Water Resources Research of the Federal Council for Science and Technology.

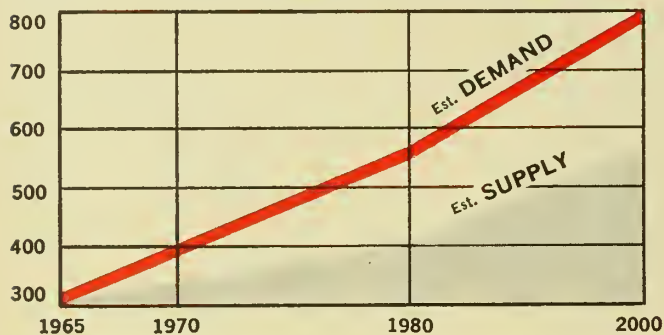
Other U.S. agencies that will share in water-control and development projects next year include: The Atomic Energy Commission; the National Science Foundation; The Tennessee Valley Authority; and the Cabinet Departments of Agriculture; Commerce; Health, Education, and Welfare; and Defense. The Army Corps of

(Continued on page 40)

### WATER DEMAND IN U.S.



### WATER DEMAND VS. WATER SUPPLY



water. Lean meat is 50% water. Watermelons, oranges and other watery fruits are as much as 95% water. But beside the water he ingests, the average American requires 58 more gallons a day at home. Every minute a shower runs, five gallons are used. Every flush of the toilet requires 5 to 7 gallons. We use 5 gallons daily to wash, shave and brush our teeth. A load of home laundry needs 27 gallons of water for three cycles, suds and rinses. Air conditioners, automatic dishwashers and garbage disposals add to the water demand.

Meanwhile, farmers somewhere are using 766 gallons of water per consumer daily, growing food. Others are using 849 gallons to make electric power and industrial products for each of us every day. Beef cattle drink about 12 gallons of water daily; milk cows, 20 gallons; hogs, 3; sheep, 2; chickens, a pint a chicken. It takes 375 gallons of water to grow wheat for a pound of flour. It takes 13 gallons of water to brew a gallon of beer, 236 gallons of water to refine a gallon of alcohol, and more than 20,000 gallons of water to produce a ton of steel. A quality paper mill producing 600 tons of paper a day requires 40 million gallons of water daily. The availability of water is a prime consideration today in the locating of new industrial plants.

The National Association of Manufacturers this year came up with a different set of figures for the average daily per capita use of water. These list 65 gallons a day for the home, 500 for food growing and only 470 gallons for industry, the last divided 300 for fuel-electric power and 170 for manufacturing. These total 1,035 gallons a day. A recent book calculates it at 1,660 gallons. Such differences are not surprising. Water pumped by utilities is measured accurately,





**“I’ve had my automatic shotgun only fifteen years. What do you mean I need another one!”**

**We mean we’ve made the Remington Model 1100.**



Agreed, you’ve got a good gun. So why switch? Because the Remington Model 1100 is a better one.

- The 1100 is built to be more rugged, more dependable, more satisfying to shoot than any other automatic.
- It’s built to give you less “kick” than any other shotgun made. All the power is there. But a new system of gas operation handles recoil so efficiently you feel it far less.
- It’s built to last longer. Parts of

greatest stress are reinforced; others, highly polished to cut friction. Areas of greatest impact are specially cushioned. Receiver is machined from a solid block of steel. The rich American walnut stock is protected by Du Pont-developed RKW finish, toughest ever put on a gun. Even the metal finish is extra rust-resistant.

- It’s built for performance. An 1100 holds three to five shots, handles all 2¾-inch loads (even baby magnums)

without the slightest adjustment. And the modern, streamlined profile and perfect balance give you superb pointing and swing.

- What we’re saying is that the Model 1100 is built for you. In 12, 16 and 20 gauges. All standard chokes and barrels. Also in trap, skeet and magnum models. From just \$149.95\*.

**Remington DU PONT**

# Lyndon Johnson's *Get-Tough Policy*

## A HISTORIC LANDMARK

By GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT

**T**HE MILITARY EVENTS of the first half of 1965 are the opening moves which introduce to the world a revolutionary change in international thinking.

The world has been put on notice (and has noticed) that anxiety about starting a nuclear war no longer deters the United States from using its vastly superior conventional military power in support of its objectives.

In Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic, the President has told the world that our foes can no longer count on, and our friends can no longer dread, America taking its chief counsel from its fears.

**The communists have long understood that nuclear power deters big war among major powers but it does not deter the use of lesser force in areas that do not threaten the survival of a nuclear-armed nation.** They have shown no fear in fomenting lesser disorders on every continent for the better part of two decades, while they have relied on our own dread of "escalation" of a small conflict into a big one to provide our own self-imposed handcuffs.

President Johnson has intuitively reversed the field, cast off the handcuffs, and invited the world to reshape its policies with the United States playing the role of a tiger, if aroused, and no longer a rabbit. This is the profoundest revolution in guidelines for international policy-making around the world since the end of the Second World War.

In both Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, the United States this year sent into action a much more substantial number of U.S. forces (especially of ground

troops) than have seen active service in a "shooting war" (large or small) since the end of the Korean conflict.

To the average newspaper reader at home or abroad, these occurrences may have appeared to be impulsive.

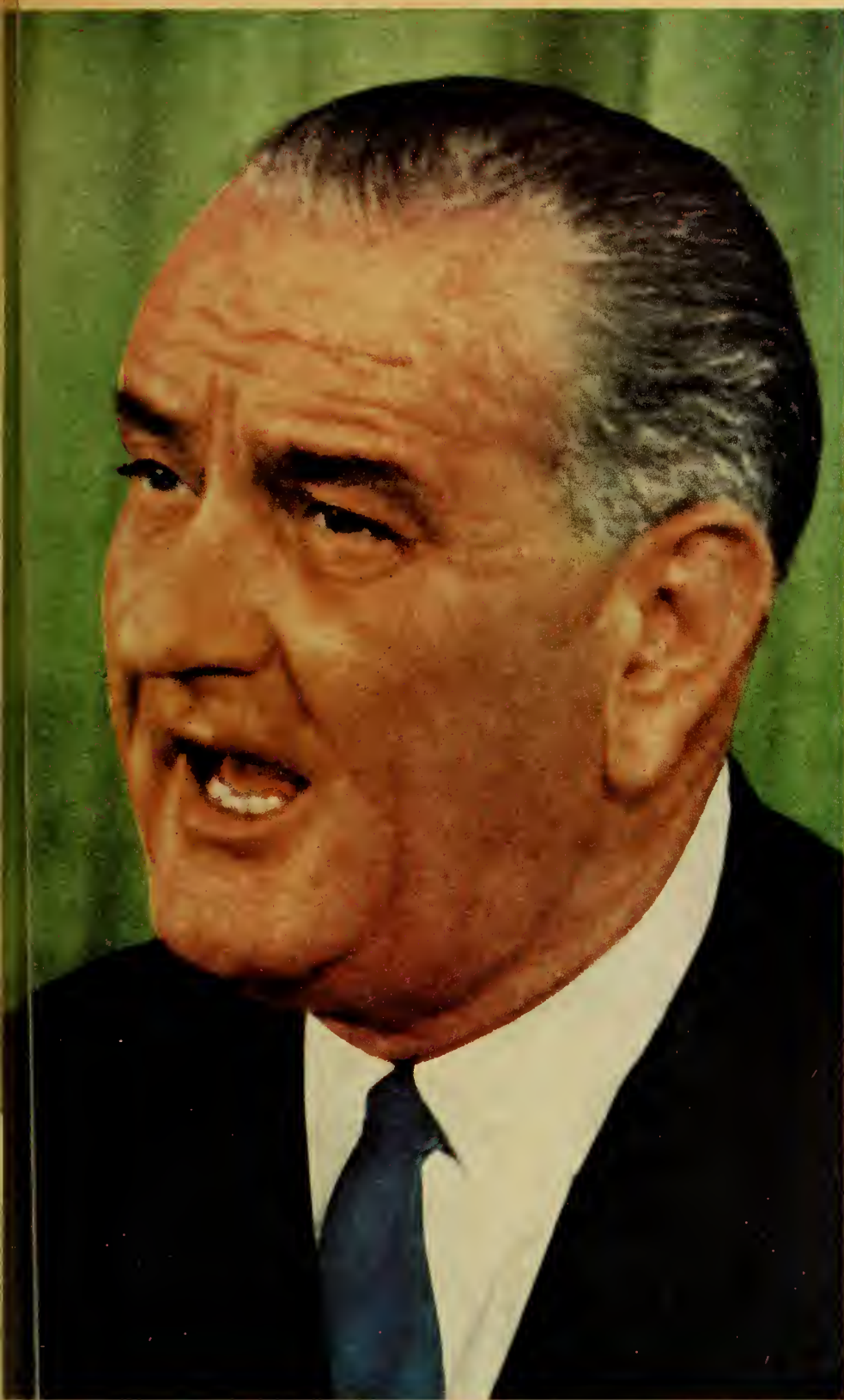
But in fact, they both represent a get-tough policy of the President's which is the product of deep consideration and firm conviction.

**T**HIS IS CONFIRMED in plain words by an article in the New York Times Magazine for May 30, 1965, written by Roswell L. Gilpatric, who was Deputy Secretary of Defense (the No. 2 man in the Defense Department) right up to the end of 1964. Mr. Gilpatric says flatly that what we are now doing in Vietnam does not represent "just another test of wills between communist and free-world forces. This time it represents the first major effort by a Western power to counter the communists' preferred type of conflict—what Khrushchev called 'wars of national liberation' . . . Present U.S. policy on Vietnam was finally firmed up after a long and carefully thought-through analysis."

Considering Mr. Gilpatric's exceptional access to the underlying facts, the importance of his comments cannot be too strongly emphasized. As for the President's timely reaction to the threat of "another Cuba" in the Dominican Republic, this pretty much speaks for itself when contrasted with the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

In terms of U.S. global strategy and military policy, we





President Lyndon B. Johnson, in effect reinvoking the Monroe Doctrine, as, on May 2, 1965, he told the nation in blunt language that he was moving troops into the Dominican Republic "to help prevent another communist state in this hemisphere."

now have a brand new ball game.

In 1962, as a result of the Soviet attempt to establish a missile base in Cuba, the late President John F. Kennedy made it plain that the missiles would go—or else. Khrushchev backed down. But even then, the lingering anxieties about Russian nuclear power were such that President Kennedy did not feel free to follow through — as many Americans hoped he would — with a surgical operation to remove the Castro cancer from the body of the Western Hemisphere once and for all. This hesitation was the product of what may be called "counter-deterrence," arising from the knowledge that the Soviets do possess a capability for launching a nuclear attack against our homeland. Yet, it is manifestly absurd to suppose that the cautious Kremlin leaders would launch a nuclear war because of any conceivable American local action offering no direct threat to Soviet national security, when they backed off from doing so under conditions of maximum embarrassment and loss of face in 1962. But, however sound that is, it did not wholly eliminate the haunting fear that this time maybe . . . well, anyway, why take chances? Castro remained.

**I**T IS THIS VAGUE FEAR which has denied us the full dividends we might have earned from the effective use of our globally mobile non-nuclear striking power. We are vastly superior to the Soviets at sea, with the world's No. 1 Navy built around a steel core of fast carrier task forces capable of establishing control of the surface of the sea and the air space above it wherever necessary on the 70% of the earth's surface which is covered by salt water. We are also vastly superior in long-range, land-based air power and air transport. We possess capabilities and experience in conducting amphibious and airborne operations which quite overshadow anything of the sort at Soviet command. The projection of military operations to great distances from home territory has indeed played no part in modern Russian history — but with us it represents the means by which we have

*(Turn to next page)*



# Lyndon Johnson's *Get-Tough Policy*

The Soviets, however, possess global mobility of another kind — the political mobility conferred on them by the worldwide deployment of local communist parties, pressure groups and agents. This network, where opportunity permits, has habitually been reinforced by shipments of arms (of which they have vast surplus stocks) and by economic and other forms of support. This support is used for activities ranging from relatively peaceful political penetration to “wars of national liberation,” such as their support of the guerrilla wars in Greece, Malaya, the “Huk” movement in the Philippines, and the Congolese rebels — to say nothing of Comrade Fidel. It is notable that where these efforts have failed, it was because they have been defeated *on the ground* by forces capable of protecting the people and providing them with a sense of security. American and/or other Western aid has been instrumental in effecting these defeats. Still, our policies have most often been slow and hesitant in terms of applying force to meet force — for instance, in denying the use of the sea to gun-running ships, which used to be a perfectly legitimate and fully accepted police task of superior naval powers.

Many people have come to accept as an established fact of life that any use of military force by the United States (but not by others) — brings with it the threat of nuclear consequences. The Soviets, of course, and more recently the Red Chinese, have done everything in their power to strengthen this conviction. Doing so helps them greatly to cancel out our superiority in global mobile non-nuclear military power. It is for this reason that they raise such a propaganda hullabaloo whenever we make a military

All this from so simple a thing as the President's recognition of the communist-proved fact that atoms do *not* deter non-nuclear aggression, but instant reaction to lesser aggression, or the promise of them, may do so. Lyndon



Britain, with a Southeast Asian problem of her own, has supported the Johnson moves; so have Australia and New Zealand, both to the extent of sending token forces to Vietnam. Japan seems well disposed. Our relations with our Philippine friends have warmed up after an earlier



period of strain, with the Philippine Air Force (of its own accord) offering the use of its own air base on Cebu to relieve the current congestion at Clark Field.

Reporter Marguerite Higgins notes a sudden, if unadvertised, switch by Egypt's Nasser from noisy belligerence to conciliation, including a halt in shipping arms to the Congolese rebels.

Both Pakistan and India totally resisted efforts by Indonesia's Sukarno to stir them into denunciation of American policy during a recent meeting of the Bandung powers.

As for Thailand and the non-communist faction in Laos, the changeover from anxiety to renewed confidence is reported to have been almost magical at the very outset of the bomb attacks on North Vietnam.

Most important of all, perhaps, was the effect on South

American setting. There is no free Latin American nation today which has not given sanctuary to refugees from Castroland, with their first-hand accounts of what has happened to the Cuban people. Also, President Johnson left no time for anyone to doubt that he meant business.

Certainly the President's swift and massive intervention at Santo Domingo makes clear how thoroughly he has accepted the basic idea of not being deterred from a necessary use of force by fear of "what might happen" — whether fear of Soviet nuclear reactions or the long-enduring sacred cow of Latin American emotional reactions.

Another sacred cow seems also to have been quietly interred — the Korean-born notion that we must never again fight a ground war against "Asian hordes."

Lloyd Norman, Newsweek's exceptionally well-informed Pentagon correspondent, notes this as "a major shift in U.S. strategic thinking on the Far East," a remark which corresponds closely to ex-Secretary Gilpatric's authoritative analysis above quoted. "The most significant development in Pentagon planning these days," Norman reports, "is that all manifestations of the Korean war syndrome are gone. There is no longer the same fear of fighting a ground war in Asia."

What is new here is that the idea of not fighting "hordes" (which we don't want to do) no longer rules us out of not fighting *at all* in Asia.

**A** FRIENDLY DIPLOMAT with much experience in Asia has pointed out that "it is in the peninsulas and seaward areas of the continent that resistance to the expansion of a great central empire builds up most strongly and can most readily be supported from the sea." It was our chief mistake in Korea that we pushed forward past the narrow neck of the Korean peninsula (where we could have held a front of 100 miles until hell froze over) into the mountainous north where we faced "Asia's vastness" on the 400-mile Yalu River front, in terrain which gave every advantage to the Chinese. The Army thinking does not ignore the fact that Vietnam also occupies a peninsula, nor the further fact that we can hold positions there — as we could have in Korea — which the Chinese will not be able to get at comfortably with anything that could be called a "horde." If we are out to prove that a "war of national liberation" can be met and defeated on the ground by U.S. land forces, then we must choose a battlefield where that can be done and make the enemy come and fight us there rather than letting him call the shots.

In line with this, Norman reports another basic idea which is included in the viewpoint of the Army thinkers: The enemy gets no "privileged sanctuary" in Southeast Asia as he did in Korea, where his men and resources north of the Yalu were immune against air attack. This principle is already foreshadowed by what has been happening to North Vietnam since February, and it could be extended to include Red China's industrial areas, sea-ports and railways if China takes *(Continued on page 45)*



U.S. Skyraiders winging to a strike at North Vietnam.

Vietnamese self-confidence. Secretary of State Rusk observed at a press conference that the bombing of North Vietnam was the only way to establish the credibility of U.S. determination not to be pushed out.

The French, needless to say, have been generally critical, and General de Gaulle went out of his way to include our Dominican operation in his list of grievances.

The big surprise, however, was the relatively mild Latin American comeback on this latter affair. Criticism there was in plenty, of the standard pattern in such matters, but there have been no serious anti-American riots so far reported, and one observer notes a general impression among thinking Latin Americans that another Castro would have been far worse than the landing of our Marines. The Castro regime in Cuba has provided all Latin Americans with an example of just what the blessings of the communist paradise amount to in a Latin



# THOMAS A. EDISON

## the man who invented almost everything

By **ROBERT SILVERBERG**

**H**E CAME ALONG too late to invent the telegraph, so he had to be content with improving it. Another man beat him to the telephone, though Edison went on to build a better one. He might have given us radio, but he overlooked a vital clue. He was busy with other things when the automobile and the airplane were developed.

Those were inventions that Thomas Alva Edison never got around to making. Nearly all the rest of our modern technological miracles sprang from the fertile brain of this cantankerous, determined, wholly improbable genius. The list is awesome:

Electric lighting (and with it, electricity in the home); the telephone transmitter; the phonograph; motion pictures; multiplex telegraphy; the electric storage battery; mimeograph machine; and a less obvious, more abstract, highly significant invention: the industrial research laboratory.

One man!

Any one of these would have been a creditable life's work for an inventor. Edison's restless mind, though, turned from one enterprise to another in an endless quest for mastery in a dozen fields. If he had chosen to retain and exploit all his patents, he could have built a personal fortune to dwarf that of John D. Rockefeller. Money for Edison, however, was merely the means to finance new experiments, and, although he died wealthy, he forfeited his chance to be a billionaire in order to carry on continued research.

Born in that now inconceivably remote era of buggies and gaslight, Edison transformed the world about him, and

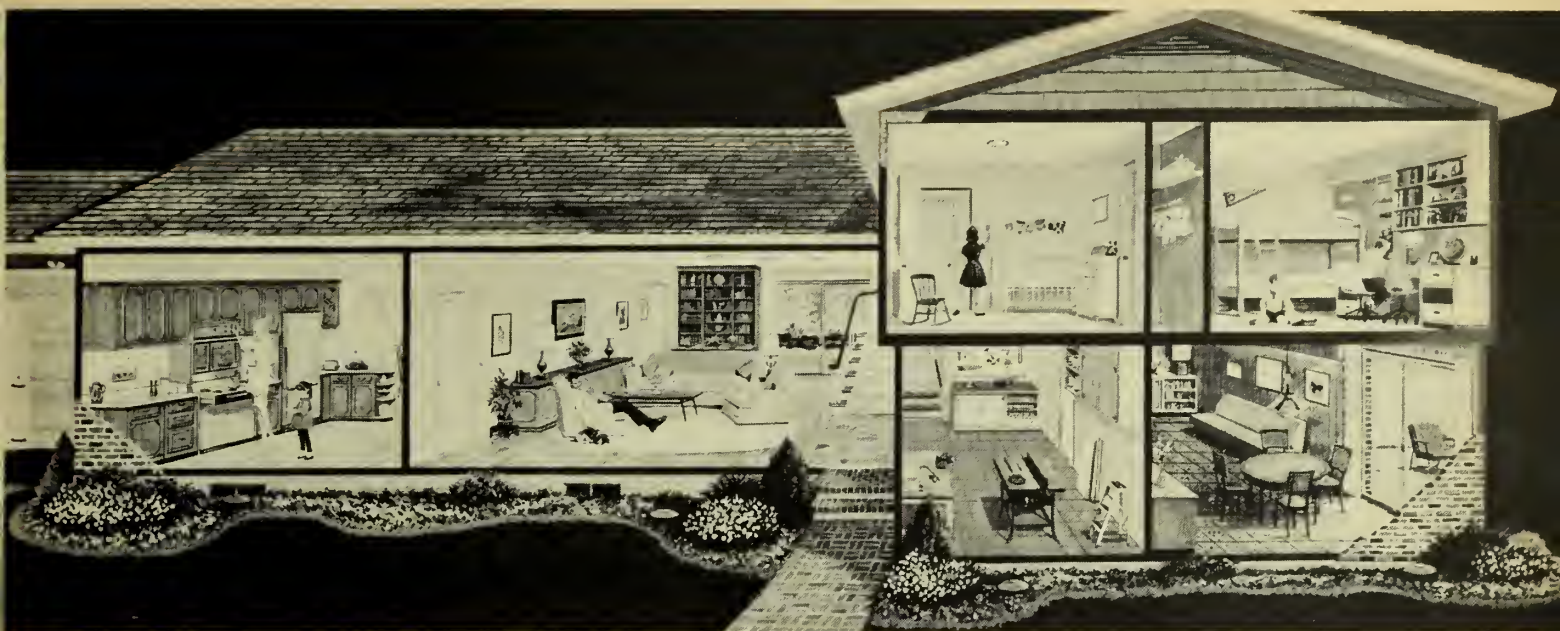


Thomas Alva Edison holds the Edison-effect lamp, the first electronic instrument. From it others developed the vacuum tube of radio, wireless telegraphy, radar and television.



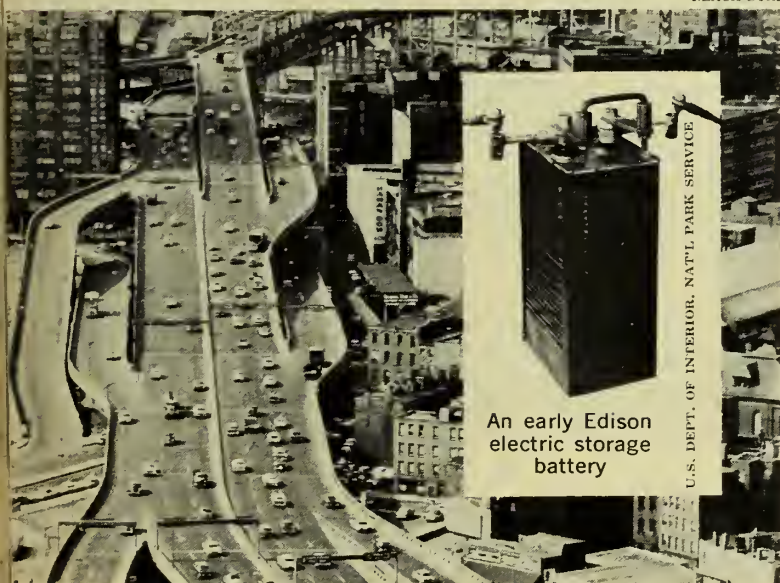
In 1875, Edison dashed off the first mimeograph machine, a "device for multiplying copies of letters." He didn't bother to develop it, but sold it to the A. B. Dick Co., of Chicago.





Electricity in the modern home and all the things it does today are direct descendents of Edison's invention of the electric light bulb. Having invented it, it was Edison who then pioneered the actual construction of city power plants and the wiring of homes.

BLACK STAR



An early Edison electric storage battery

U.S. DEPT. OF INTERIOR, NAT'L PARK SERVICE

Edison took ten years to develop the storage battery, whose commonest use now is providing portable electricity for autos.

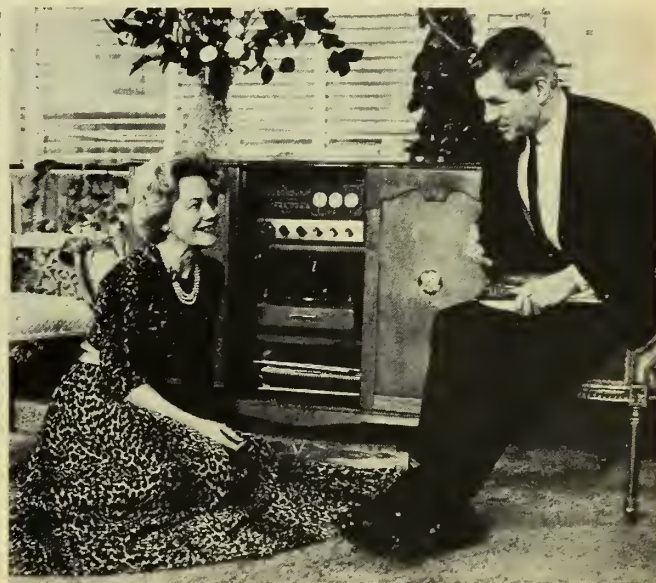
lived long enough to ponder the problem of harnessing and using atomic energy.

His father, Sam Edison, was a Canadian. Tall and powerful in build, he was by trade a carpenter, by choice an insurrectionist. Sam Edison's departure from Canada came abruptly in 1837, upon the failure of a movement to overthrow the Royal Canadian Government. Legging it 80 miles through frozen woods, he crossed an ice-covered river into the United States, which he adopted as his new homeland. This sort of turbulence was traditional in the Edison family. The inventor's grandfather, John Edison of New Jersey, was a prosperous Tory who opposed the American Revolution and took up arms against George Washington's militiamen in 1776. Convicted of high treason by New Jersey's Council of Safety, John Edison was sentenced to be hanged, but was spared at the last moment and went into exile in Canada, where he sired a host of sons, the rebellious Sam Edison among them.

Thomas Alva Edison joined this unruly line on a snowy February night in 1847, in Milan, Ohio. He showed promise

(Continued on next page)

MARC SLADE-ALPHA PHOTOS



Science hadn't even tried to record sound when Edison invented the record player. He improved Bell's telephone, too.

BLACK STAR



The forerunner of today's voting machine (above) was Edison's vote recorder to supplant voice votes in state legislatures.



# THOMAS A. EDISON the man who invented almost everything

early of living up to the tradition of his individualistic father and grandfather. At the age of six he set a fire in Sam Edison's barn "just to see what it would do," and received a parental thrashing in the village square. That failed to deter him from experiments of all sorts, though there were no more fires.

Dreamy and difficult, he had few friends, did poorly in school and struck his family and neighbors as an eccentric, dull-witted boy. Only his mother seemed to sense the potential strength of his mind, and nurtured him on a diet of Shakespeare, Dickens, and Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." When Tom was nine, she offered him an elementary science text, Parker's "School of Natural Philosophy," which described chemical experiments that could be performed at home. It lit a fire in young Edison that blazed for the next 75 years.

The boy set up a home laboratory in a corner of the cellar. Noxious odors filled the house, and occasionally there was the muffled sound of a small explosion. Hoping to carry Benjamin Franklin's work with electricity a stage further,

printing press that Edison had added to the laboratory also was thrown out. And, the story goes on, the angry conductor boxed the boy experimenter's ears so severely that lifelong deafness resulted.

It is a pathetic, picturesque tale, with a kind of Dickensian charm, but it never happened—as Edison often tried to make clear. There was a fire, yes—in 1862, when he was nearly 15. The conductor did ask Edison to remove his laboratory from the train, though there was no ear boxing and no rude dumping overboard. The printing press did not come aboard the train until some months after the incident of the fire. And Edison's deafness had begun two years earlier, when a trainman trying to help him aboard a moving train pulled him by the ears and accidentally injured him. (Scarlet fever some years earlier also may have affected his hearing.)

Edison's deafness further cut him off from the companionship of those about him and forced him to rely on inner resources. "I haven't heard a bird sing since I was twelve years old," he wrote sadly in his diary many years later. He plunged

CULVER PICTURES

EDISON VOICEWRITER—DIV. OF THOMAS A. EDISON INDUSTRIES



Edison observes a test of his Ediphone (left), the original of the dictating machines that are vital to today's business (above).

young Edison wired the tails of two tomcats together and vigorously rubbed their fur. This yielded no current but got him some bloody scratches. "Thomas Alva never had any boyhood days," his father once observed. "His early amusements were steam engines and mechanical forces."

The elder Edison was usually in financial difficulties and his son took odd jobs in order to pay for the materials he needed. The summer he was 11, Tom raised several hundred dollars by growing and marketing vegetables, and ploughed the money into his latest interest—telegraphy. The telegraph, Samuel F. B. Morse's handiwork, was new and exciting, the biggest advance in communications since the domestication of the carrier pigeon. Edison built his own crude telegraph, then a more elaborate one.

At 12, he ended his formal education and went to work as a "candy butcher" on a new railway line. He peddled newspapers, sandwiches and candy, working nearly from dawn to midnight. Since the train made a long daily layover in Detroit, he hatched the idea of installing his cellar laboratory in the baggage car, and using his free time for experiments. The trainman agreed, and the test tubes, batteries and bottles came aboard.

A famous (but probably untrue) story about Edison has it that one day some chemicals caught fire aboard the train, causing the conductor to toss the youthful experimenter out the door at the next stop, laboratory and all. Supposedly a

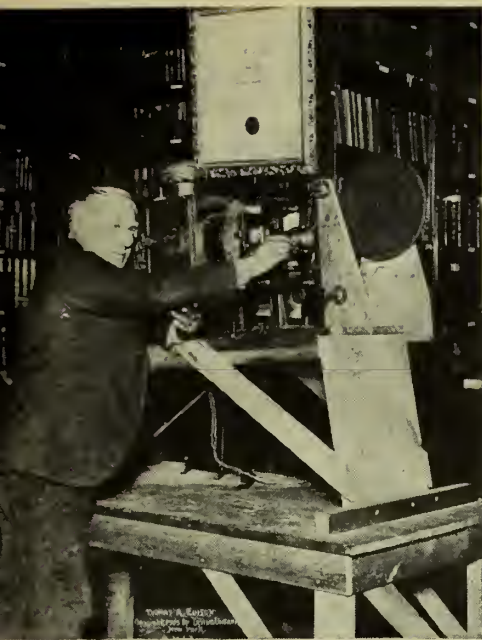
deep into a campaign of self-education, devouring books in wholesale lots, now Victor Hugo, now Isaac Newton, now Karl Fresenius' "Chemical Analysis."

Still supporting himself with his train job, he dabbled in printing, publishing a small daily newspaper to be peddled on the train, and grew more deeply interested in telegraphy. At 15, he strung a telegraph line more than half a mile to the home of a fellow newsboy. Somehow deafness was an advantage to him in telegraphy, for he was able to hear the clicking of the instrument undistracted by surrounding noises.

Soon Edison joined the ranks of the wandering telegraph operators, a gypsy-like tribe of young men who worked in one place only long enough to earn the money they needed to move on. His roamings took him to towns in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, then to Tennessee, Kentucky and at last to Boston. He had great technical skill as a telegraph operator, sending and receiving at a furious pace. More than that, Edison showed a keen interest in the fundamental working of the device. He began to produce innovations of his own, such as a gadget for recording messages as they came in. It was a clever invention, particularly for a 17-year-old, but he had difficulty persuading his supervisors to use it.

He had difficulty keeping jobs, too. Self-centered, over-imaginative, unwilling to accept discipline, Edison felt like a giant held down by pygmies, but the pygmies kept firing him. His fondness for practical jokes did not enhance his employa-





Left, Edison with a movie projector in 1897. The movie industry, with its epics now requiring 70-foot screens like Radio City's (right), grew from Edison's perfection of the first workable movie camera and projector, the kinetograph and kinetoscope, 1889-1890.

bility; once, bothered by fellow operators who forgot to put the office water dipper back by the common pail, he wired it to a battery so that anyone lifting it would get a mild shock.

Sensitive, awkward, tortured by deafness, conscious of his own great capability but unable to put it to use, Edison spent a harrowing adolescence. He was respected for his trigger-fast telegraphy, but his uncouth ways and burning inner drives made him an uncomfortable companion. After several unhappy years working for Western Union in Boston, Edison began to see that he had little future as an organization man, and at the age of 22 he set up shop as a free-lance inventor.

It was a bold venture. He had no capital, little business experience, no assets but his surging ambition. Multiplex telegraphy—the technique of sending more than one message on the same line—now obsessed him. He was destined to spend

many years on this grand project, and after various detours and dead-end stops he perfected it in 1875. It was an invention that brought him fame, but one that involved him in a maze of patent suits that sapped his strength and soured his disposition.

While engaged in the seven-year struggle with telegraph multiplexing, Edison turned out a host of minor inventions. The first was an electric vote recorder, for which he had high hopes; he planned to sell it to every legislature in the country, but the politicians proved cool to any device that would hasten the process of vote taking. "That is just what we do *not* want," a congressman told Edison, observing that his machine would interfere with the right of the minority to filibuster.

He had better luck with the stock (Continued on page 47)

THE NEW YORK TIMES



Edison's stock market ticker

U.S. DEPT. OF INTERIOR, NAT'L PARK SERVICE

Edison's second patent, and the first to bring him money, dealt with his basic improvements of the stock market ticker.



# A LOOK AT A BOYS' STATE

For a sample of the Legion's 50 Boys' States,  
here's a glimpse of Ohio's version for 1965.



The "Nationalist Party" convention responds to keynote address by Thad Garrett, of Akron.

**H**ERE WE SHOW you glimpses of the 1965 Boys' State conducted by The American Legion of Ohio last June 10-18. 1,331 boys (an Ohio record) attended for a week's practice in running their own city, county and state governments at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio. They brought total attendance in Ohio since 1936 past the 25,000 mark. Total 25,429—in spite of cancellations in 1945 (gas rationing) and 1952 (flood). Meanwhile, this year, the Legion in other states also held Boys' States for a total of

50 Boys' States held in 1965. Before a final nose count was in it was estimated that 28,000 high school juniors, sponsored by their local Legion posts and often supported by other community groups, attended Legion Boys' States this year. In July, two boys from each Boys' State went on to the national version—a 100-boy conclave in Washington, D.C., called Boys' Nation. Meanwhile, The American Legion Auxiliary was conducting Girls' States and Girls' Nation.

To make Ohio Boys' State hum in

June, there were 45 counselors headed by Tarry Taylor, of Canton; five officers of the Ohio Highway Patrol; an office and equipment staff of 12; a nurse in steady attendance; 10 representatives of the Ohio State government; and a top Buckeye Boys' State staff of 14, headed by Director William R. Welsh. In addition, the permanent adult organization included, besides the top staff, 10 past presidents, 39 trustees, four ex-officio trustees and 17 commissioners. The boys broke up into six "counties" and 24 "cities," altogether comprising a "state."





James Hope, Youngstown, and Michael Radcliffe, Worthington, plot tactics of "Federalist" campaign for Governor. When their man won, each was named to a state appointive office.



Briefing on parliamentary procedure.



Briefing on legislative processes.

**E**AGER AS THEY were to get down to forming their own governments, the Ohio boys were first instructed by knowledgeable adults on such things as parliamentary procedure (above) and legislative processes (right). The many boys who intended to seek offices administering laws also had to take a bar exam, after instruction. The instructors' authority was respected, as they included men from the state offices of Ohio's Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, Department of State and Department of Personnel. Prominent judges and attorneys also participated. Before it was over every one of the 1,331 boys held some appointive or elective office in the format of Ohio's cities and counties and state government and learned its duties.

*(Continued on next page.)*



## A LOOK AT A BOYS' STATE (continued)

**A**DULTS DID VERY little once the boys broke up into cities and counties. They were under their own steam to create city and county model governments, fight it out for offices in local elections, and cement two statewide parties in the coming battle for the governorship and establishment of a state administration. To get things moving fast, each boy did homework before arriving on the scene,



A city government is formed.

including reading the "Ohio Government Digest" and the "Citizens Handbook." Cities and counties were formed under trees, in separate rooms, and sitting on walls of the Ohio U. campus. Two parties, "Nationalists" and "Federalists" contested for control of every level of government, and in the process the boys lived the experi-



Campaign signs hurriedly produced.

ence of creating harmony among competing ambitions within their own groups for the good of the whole. After party tactics were set, there was hard "precinct work" to be done, campaigning, buttonholing, persuading, wheedling votes, debating issues.



A county political huddle.

And there was elbow-grease work to be done, producing campaign signs and literature and planning the mechanics of rallies, amidst vote swapping and compromising galore.

## THE CAMPAIGN FOR GOVERNOR



Bollinger campaigns.

Steve Bollinger, of Cincinnati (above), won the Nationalist nomination for Governor. He conducted a hard, able and serious campaign. But as the votes



Running behind.

came in it was apparent that his party was running behind the more energetic Federalists. Any wise politician knows there's no more he can do when the votes are being counted, so Steve went out



Letting off tensions.

and let off his tensions riding on a skateboard. His rival later recognized his ability by appointing Steve Director of Public Welfare in the Fed Administration.





Governor-to-be Corbin Miller peels for action.

**C**ORBIN MILLER, of Dover, won the Governorship for the Federalists, whose whole party was animation personified. See William Miller, of Euclid, giving keynote speech (inset below) and Federalist response to keynoter (large photo below). The Federalists maintained an enthusiasm from start to finish that would be the envy of the Republicans or Democrats nationally.



Federalist keynote speech by William Miller—and response.

**B**EHIND THE dynamic personality of their effervescent candidate, the Federalists cemented their victory with oratory, buttonholing, laying on of hands, and tireless campaigning that went on beyond sundown in the dormitory halls of Ohio U. far, far into the night. The Nationalists weren't working any less, but the Feds either had more charmers or made more of what they had. The winners reeked of party unity and spirit, a priceless, and not easily achieved, ingredient of successful politics anywhere. Once elected, unlike their elders, the Federalists put quite a few of the opposite party in appointive state jobs. (Continued on next page).



A Federalist persuader.



Corralling votes in dorms at night.



With the Governorship his, Corbin Miller has the lonely job of preparing his acceptance speech for the Inauguration.





The Inauguration and swearing in of officers climaxed 1965 Buckeye Boys' State.

**T**HE INAUGURATION climaxed Ohio Boys' State. Governor Corbin Miller's family came to Athens for the event, as their son and all the state officials were sworn in. Former Ohio Governor Judge C. William O'Neill gave the oaths of office to the elected state officers and the Supreme Court. Seen at right are the top youthful Administrative officers at the swearing in: Gov. Miller; Lt. Gov. Omar Cordial, of Columbus; Secretary of State James Harris, of North Jackson; State Treasurer Bruce Pitkin, of Akron; State Auditor Sterling Gill, of Columbus, and Attorney General Paul Lechner, of Worthington.

Supreme Court Justices were: Chief Justice Doug Rogers, of Cortland; and Justices Brett Breitwieser, of Fairview Park; Stephen Guttridge, of Columbus; Michael Holmes, of Sandusky; Stephen Schuler, of Oregon; Larry Sprague, of Williamsburg, and Hugh Terrell, of New Vienna.

Elected to the State Court of Appeals were: John Dante, of Kent; Dennis Kolodze, of Cleveland, and Robert Snyder, of Warren. Once elected, Gov. Miller also named 32 others to top state appointive offices.



## TWO WENT ON TO WASHINGTON

**A**S OHIO BOYS' STATE for 1965 passed into history, it was not the end of the affair for two of 1,331 young men. In the third week of July there remained American Legion Boys' Nation, run by the national Americanism Commission of The American Legion in the nation's capital. There, the pattern of the 50 Boys' States was repeated on the national level. But with 28,000 boys attending Boys' States, a Boys' Nation is filled out to its limit of 100 youngsters by inviting a mere two from each Boys' State. While 1,329 Ohio youngsters went home with their memories of an outstanding experience at Athens, Omar Cordial, of Columbus, who'd been elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio Boys' State, and James Snyder, of Xenia, a Nationalist who'd been appointed Tax Commissioner by Federalist Governor Corbin Miller, looked forward to packing their luggage again. Arriving in Washington in mid-July they were quartered in dormitories of the University of Maryland with 98 young men of similar caliber from all over the nation. There, with the savvy all of them had picked up in their Boys' States, they again set up a dummy government, this time a dummy government of the United States. Again, in only a week's time, total strangers shaped themselves into Nationalist and Federalist parties, and fought it out for national leadership in the actual political pattern of the nation. In Washington, the doors to the Capital were thrown open to them. Senators and Representatives from their own states received them in their offices, lunched



Omar Cordial



James Snyder

with them. Cabinet Departments and other agencies and commissions of the Government showed them their premises and prepped them in their functions, and they all visited the White House. Compared to a Boys' State, Boys' Nation is an administrative snap for the responsible Legion officials. A hundred boys is a handful compared to the many hundreds at any Boys' State, and the sophistication gained by each boy in his brief week at his Boys' State sticks out like a sore thumb at Boys' Nation. With a new and visible maturity they take



charge of their responsibilities and challenges almost before they've unpacked their bags. For Boys' Nation counselors the Legion draws largely on men who have been to Boys' Nation or a Boys' State in the past, and on volunteers from among the enormous cadre of adult Legionnaires who have administered their own Boys' States. Director of Boys' Nation this year, and for many years, is Legionnaire Harold Eaton of the Rutgers University staff, who is also the longtime Director of the New Jersey Boys' State, held annually on the Rutgers campus in New Brunswick, N.J. The administrative staff is the staff of national Legion Americanism Director Maurice T. Webb, based in Indianapolis, aided and assisted as needed by staff members of

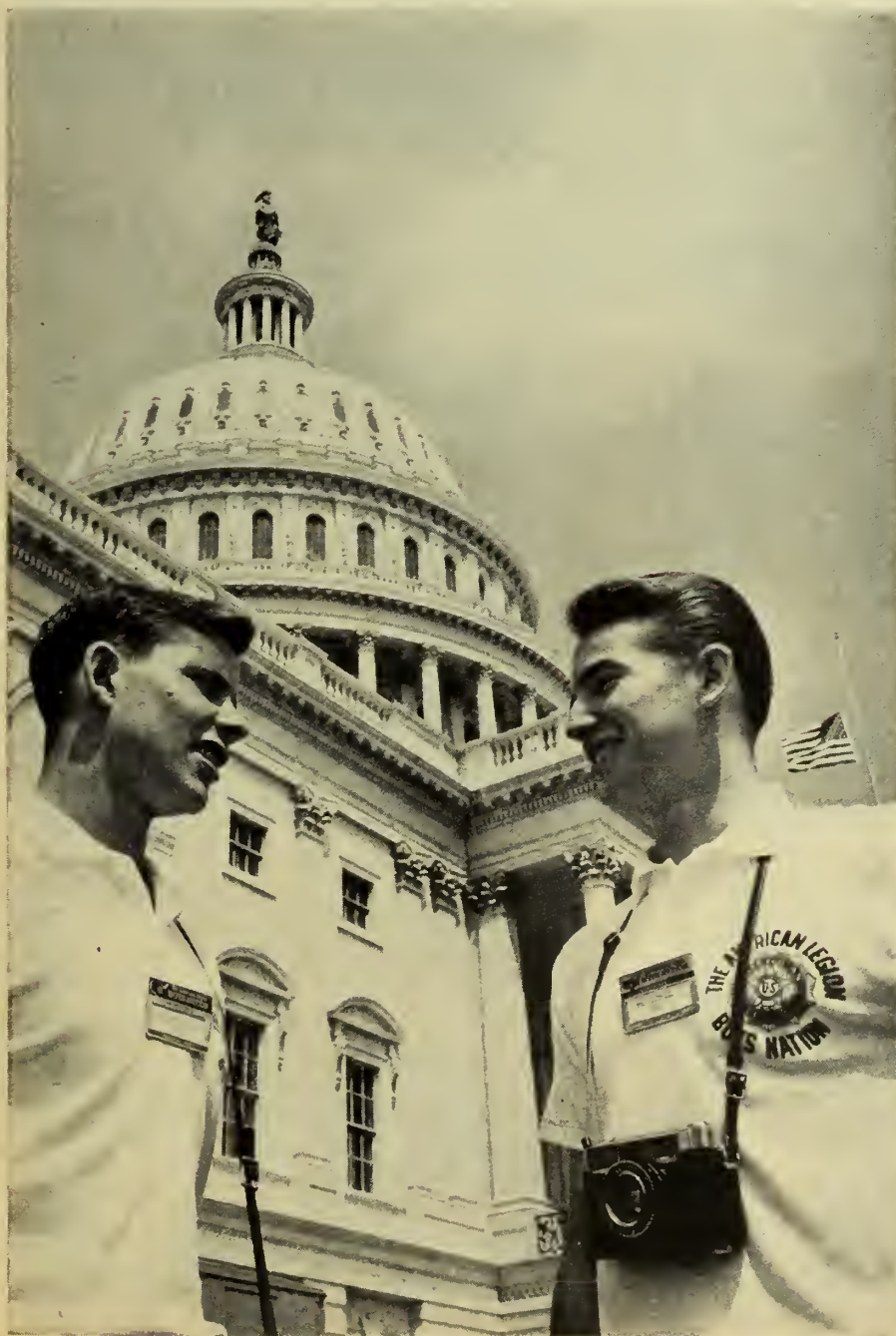
the Legion's Washington and New York offices. The whole program grew out of the Premier Boys' State, of the Illinois American Legion, started on the Fair Grounds at Springfield, Ill., back in 1935, under the drive of two Legionnaires, Hayes Kennedy and Harold Card. It took hold rapidly in other states. Today about 450,000 boys have attended a Boys' State since 1935, and of the boys now in American high schools at any one time, more than 100,000 will attend one before they graduate.

The national American Legion started Boys' Nation to cap the program in 1946. Here, Ohio's Cordial and Snyder are seen at Boys' Nation, and on page 31 is more general coverage of Boys' Nation this year.



Snyder and Cordial wish each other luck.

**O**N EASTON HALL steps at U. of Maryland, Jim Snyder and Omar Cordial are set to begin Boys' Nation. Both are 17, athletically inclined, and active in extra-curricular affairs. Snyder, 5' 11", 170 lbs., goes to Woodrow Wilson H. S. and was sponsored by Foody-Cornwell Post 95 of Xenia. Cordial, 6 ft., 155 lbs., attends Marion Franklin H. S. in Columbus and was sponsored by Southway Post 144. Though roommates, they were politically opposed with Jim a Federalist,



Ohio "Senators" Jim Snyder and Omar Cordial pause in front of the Capitol.



Each boy seeks nomination from his party.

and Omar a Nationalist. Both unsuccessfully sought presidential nomination. Snyder later was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Cordial hopes to go to West Point and then perhaps a career in politics. Snyder wants law school, then politics. "Some day I'll be in Congress," says he. On this and the next page are photos of their week's activities in the nation's capital.

*(Continued on next page)*



On chow line under Boys' Nation plaque.





Snyder and Cordial deep in deliberations with respective party platform committees.



The boys tour U.S. Navy exhibits in the halls of the Pentagon.



Ohio Sen. Frank L. Lausche with boys at the Capitol.



The 20th Boys' Nation session over, the boys head home.



At the Lincoln Memorial the boys stop to chat and sight-see.



Cordial—three-time president of his rocket club—gazes at Prof. Robert Goddard exhibit on rocketry at the Smithsonian Institution.



Tight Boys' Nation schedule allows Omar a brief visit with parents who were visiting Washington, D.C. THE END



(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By **ALDEN STEVENS**  
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

**V**IRGINIA CITY, NEV., one of the great gold and silver boom towns of the past, is almost unique today in its genuineness as a tourist attraction. It stands pretty much as it was in its heyday *without* having been restored, and is located on state route 17, some 23 miles southeast of Reno. Its population, once approximately 35,000 (including Mark Twain) is now about 500. Almost a billion dollars in silver and gold were taken from its Comstock Lode between 1859 and 1878, when the bonanza ended.

From 1878 until 1920 and even later, sporadic attempts were made to work the lode (which runs under the city) but the glory days were over—the rich ore was gone.



Orion Clemens was Territorial Secretary of Nevada from 1861-1864, and his brother Samuel (better known as Mark Twain) wrote for the Virginia City Territorial Enterprise (later revived by Lucius Beebe). The immortal Mark told of his Nevada days in "Roughing It."

In the 1870's, Virginia City had 110 saloons, six churches, the only elevator between Chicago and San Francisco and one of the most ingenious engineering projects of its day—the Sutro Tunnel. Edwin Booth, Lily Langtry, Maude Adams, Buffalo Bill Cody, Mme. Helena Modjeska and Artemus Ward all performed at Piper's Opera House, which still stands on B Street.

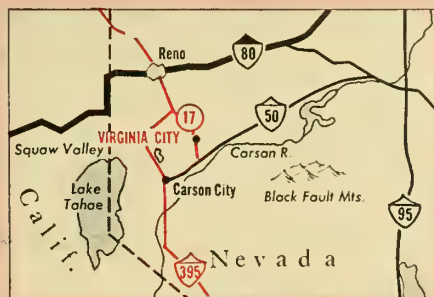
After the mines were closed, Virginia City drifted into the doldrums common among ghost-mining towns. Most of the old buildings still stand, however (some of them *lean* a little). A number of the splendid mansions, authentically refurbished, the beautiful Catholic Church called St. Mary's of the Mountains, Piper's Opera House and "The Way It Was," a mining museum, are open. Many of the old saloons are thriving



Above, Virginia City today. It is a mecca for tourists interested in the Old West.

## VIRGINIA CITY, NEV.

and the bartenders are full of tall tales. The Sutro Tunnel, which cost \$4.5 million, is closed, but you can peer into its entrance six miles west and 1,800 feet below the town. It drained the hot, sulphurous water previously pumped from the mines at great expense, and provided



a cheap way to get the ore out, while offering the miners an escape route in case of fire. It was finished in 1878, just in time for the end of the mining era. The canny Adolph Sutro, who conceived and dug it, sold it for a nice profit. He later became mayor of San Francisco.

Virginia City is surrounded by places to see and things to do. (Take your camera.) The spectacular block fault

mountains of Nevada are to the east. Lake Tahoe is about 30 miles west in the Sierra Nevada. This famous 200-square-mile lake offers fishing, boating, swimming and in winter—especially at Squaw Valley near its northern end, scene of the 1961 Winter Olympics—excellent winter sports. Carson City, the country's colorful smallest capital, is 17 miles away, and there is Reno, too.

### 1965 Motel and Restaurant Info:

(Motels and hotels in Virginia City are not elegant or luxurious. They match the frontier character of the town.) Good—Sugar Loaf Motel, C St., 3 blocks south of town's center. Remodeled 100-year-old smokehouse. 3 rooms. Tel: 1461. Good—Silver Dollar Hotel, C & Union Sts. 14 rooms, 1 private, 2 public baths. Original old-time mining town hotel, built 1876. Antiques, charm. Tel: 481. Excellent—Edith Palmer's Country Inn Restaurant, B St. Continental cuisine. Reservations required. Closed Mon., also Jan., Feb. Six comfortable guest rooms available. Tel: 43. (Many other motels and restaurants are in Carson City, 17 miles southwest and in Reno, 23 miles north. See Mobil Travel Guide to California and the West.)

Your visit to any historic area is greatly enriched if you read about it first. An excellent and exciting account of Virginia City is given in George W. Lyman's "Ralston's Ring: California Plunders the Comstock Lode."





# DO COMMODITY PROGRAMS

## YES

Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.)  
4th District

**C**OMMODITY PROGRAMS help farmers, and they help the nation. In the 1920's, U.S. agriculture entered a devastating recession. Farmers called for help. The rest of the economy then—as today—was running high. The farmers' cries scarcely were heard. The ruin of agriculture plunged our whole economy into the Great Depression of the 1930's. The country—belatedly—realized the importance of farm prosperity to the health of the whole economy.

The parity principle was established in the 1930's as the measure of agriculture's imbalance with other great segments of the economy, and as a goal for justice to the millions in agriculture.

The results were phenomenal. Farm income multiplied to eight-fold. For the 11 years preceding 1953, average prices paid farmers were at or above 100% of parity with the rest of the economy.

The government supported prices of major storable (basic) crops for 20 years (1933-52) and made a profit of \$13 million. The nation accepted the parity principle for agriculture as sound and just.

Then farm policy changed, as did Administrations, 11 years ago. Production adjustment was deemphasized, price supports were lowered, and the parity principle was deprecated.

I have resisted at every turn the weakening of the old farm program that worked so well for so long. Nevertheless, the new philosophy—lessening restraints on wasteful production and lowering price supports—prevailed. Agriculture again benefits least in the rewards of our free enterprise system.



We now seek to shore up the income of farmers by innovations, principally by voluntary production reduction involving subsidies and great expense. I am eager to reduce these costs, but I must concede the price is cheap for what we are buying for the whole nation and the free world, through these programs. We must keep in mind that if all the costs were added to the price of food, Americans still would be spending only about 19% of their disposable income for food—far less than any other people.

Farmers comprise the only major segment of our economy who cannot put a price on their products but must go into the market place and ask: "What will you give me?" Farmers sell at auction. Other producers in our free enterprise system place a price tag on what they present to the markets. Why are farmers so disadvantaged?

Since farmers are not a group but are millions of separate competing enterprises, they are capable of producing themselves into bankruptcy, as many already have done. Commodity programs seek to give farmers bargaining power in the market place by providing them with the means of adjusting supply to demand.

Moreover, these programs, while helping farmers, assure abundance for all our people, as well as food and fiber for millions of people in the free world, and contribute immeasurably beyond their cost to the stability of the total economy and to the strength of our nation.

*Harold D. Cooley*

**If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.---**



# REALLY HELP FARMERS?

## NO

Rep. Paul Findley (R-Ill.)  
20th District



**T**ODAY, MORE THAN 30 years after the Great Depression, farm crop-control programs geared to the days of the Model "T" Ford are still with us and in deep trouble. They are ill-suited to the needs of a modern agriculture. They spur surplus production at a pace which thwarts every scheme devised by government planners to adjust output to demand. They currently cost taxpayers \$4.5 billion a year. Have these programs materially helped farm income? Facts and figures say "no."

- The farm parity ratio—which relates the prices farmers must pay with prices they receive—is at the lowest point since the Depression thirties.

- Commodities covered by crop-control programs—wheat, cotton, tobacco, feed grains and rice—are the ones in the worst trouble.

- Beef, hogs, poultry, fruits and vegetables—to name a few commodities not under control programs—are in a better price position. Carry-over surpluses are unknown. For these commodities, the market system adjusts supply to demand effectively and promptly.

- Crop-control programs actually put a ceiling on farm prices. Here's why:

They fly in the face of supply and demand forces, and consequently pile up huge surpluses in government warehouses, now amounting to about \$7 billion.

The government can and does use these stocks to drive down market prices and keep them down.

- They tend to price farm products out of the market and encourage competing products and imports. Cotton

has lost a big part of its U.S. market to synthetics and has not kept pace with expanding world markets, because controls have pegged prices too high.

- They curb efficiency. Under controls, farmers rarely can use their resources to best advantage.

- U.S. Department of Agriculture spending has not boosted real net farm income. Since 1960, spending is up \$2.5 billion, but net farm income (adjusted to exclude U.S. payments to farmers) is down \$700 million.

The main beneficiary of crop controls is the soaring payroll of employees needed to run the programs.

What can be done? First, let's decide on goals.

Our objective should be U.S. agriculture directed by consumer demand, not by bureaucrats.

Farmers should be able to compete for markets on the most efficient basis, so they can win expanding uses for their products. Today's programs reward inefficiency and destroy markets. Government dumping, which drives down market prices, must stop.

These goals can be achieved by enacting my proposal, H.R. 1595. It would end artificial government price-control and supply-control of wheat and feed grains. It would allow consumer demand, acting through market prices, to direct agricultural production. To cushion the transition period, it would provide a three-year program of land retirement, costing less than half the present programs.

Under my proposal, farmers would have the opportunity to compete efficiently for expanding markets, and taxpayers would be relieved of a heavy burden.

*Paul Findley*

I have read in The American Legion Magazine

for September the arguments in PRO & CON:

Do Commodity Programs Really Help Farmers?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

IN MY OPINION COMMODITY PROGRAMS

☐ DO ☐ DO NOT REALLY HELP FARMERS.

SIGNED .....

ADDRESS .....

TOWN.....

STATE.....





## The Excitement of Bonefishing

**I**F YOU EVER HOOK a bonefish in shallow sub-tropical waters you'll never forget the experience. And maybe you'll never want to fish for anything else again. This "silver bullet" is one of the fightingest fish that swims. You'll find it in abundance off the Bahamas and the Florida Keys, especially around Marathon, Fla. The time to fish for it is on a rising tide which it follows into eight to 12 inches of water to feed on hermit crabs. It roots them from their sand burrows with its pig-like snout, then cracks their shells between two opposing bones in its throat. These bones give the fish

When you feel the tug, strike hard and hang on while the reel screams as the fish rockets toward deep water. And hold the rod as high as possible over your head so the line won't snick off on a piece of sharp bottom coral.

After several such runs, you boat your fish, weigh it, then release it unless you want it for mounting. A bonefish has other bones besides the two crunchers in its throat—enough of them to discourage you from attempting to eat it. The world's record is a 19-pounder caught off Zululand, South Africa, but Florida anglers have lost larger ones, usually because they haven't had enough line on their reels. The nice thing about bonefishing is that the fish are there all year 'round. Another is that if you're prone to seasickness, you needn't worry; you never fish more than a few hundred feet from shore. At Marathon in the Keys, a guide charges \$50 per day for two anglers, but when you finally head for the dock you wouldn't swap that day's bonefishing for a million dollars.

**THE INDIANS NEVER HAD ONE OF THESE**—a telescopic sight for bow shooting. The *Bow Scope* is made by Bushnell of Pasadena, Calif. It magnifies 1.3 times, mounts on the side of the bow, and has a special 4-degree prism eyepiece which enables the shooter to hold high and thus allow for the trajectory of the arrow. It also has adjustments for windage and elevation like a rifle scope. It is, in fact, a variation of Bushnell's handgun scope. In tests, it has increased accuracy 80%. Price, including mounts and prism, about \$47.45.

**FOR STILL-FISHING FROM SHORE**, you need a good rod holder—unless you want to hold the rod in your hands all day! Albert Carlson of Wayne, Neb., recommends one that's easy to make. Take a 2½-inch tomato can, cut out both ends and bolt it to one end of a 2-foot stake which has been sharpened on the other end. Drive the stake into the ground, set the rod handle through the open can, and you can relax while waiting for a fish to bite.

**AN ILLUMINATED TACKLE BOX** for night fishing is an easy do-it-yourself project, according to Richard Reed of White Bear Lake, Minnesota. He simply wires two flashlight batteries in series with a bulb and mercury switch so that when he opens the box, the light automatically goes on. In fact, he says, any snap-switch will do, but it must be operated by hand.

**WHEN FIREWOOD IS SCARCE** on the ground, you can still find lots of it on the trees and it's apt to be drier, writes Robert Kraft of Macon, Georgia. Tie a rock to a

strong fishline, toss it over a dry dead branch and pull down the branch by pulling on both ends of the line. It will be brittle and will snap off easily.

**NEW STYLES IN HUNTING SUITS** will be offered hunters this fall. Called *Vist-O-Flage*, they're a camouflage design but instead of being in shades of green and brown, they're in varying shades of red. Tests show they're *more* visible to other hunters, but *less* visible to animals, which are color blind. Knees and seat are padded inside, and there are plenty of snap-flapped pockets. Made by Game Winner, Inc., of Atlanta, Ga., and the price is about \$20 for either a gun hunter's or bow hunter's suit.

**BOAT SPEEDOMETERS** usually are expensive gadgets, but this one isn't. It's the *Speed Wand* for \$4.95, a clear plastic tube which you dip about 4 inches below the surface while the boat is moving, then lift out. Water is forced up into the tube and is trapped in it by a small brass ball. You read the speed at a point on a scale reached by the water level, like reading a thermometer. The tube can be emptied again by unscrewing its top. Made by Waukegan Boating Products Co. of Waukegan, Ill.

**MOST ACCURATE CASTING ROD EVER MADE**, is the way its maker describes a revolutionary new rod called the *Thum Caster*. The long handle curves downward with a spincasting reel attached under-



The bonefish takes off in a hurry.

its name. Its body is brilliant silver with a greenish back, and although it's almost cylindrical in shape, it is long and sleek, tapering to a widely forked tail which gives the fish tremendous swim-power. A 10-pounder can strip 200 yards of monofilament off your spinning reel so fast your reel's drag will burn up unless you've got a good one.

You can catch bonefish by still-fishing from an anchored skiff with a live shrimp or crab or a chunk of conch on a 3/0 hook, but this way you'll also snag shark, barracuda and ray. For the most sport, cast to a visible bonefish, using the same bait or a streamer or plug on either spinning, fly or baitcasting tackle. As the guide poles the skiff across the flats, you stand at the bow and watch for fish with the aid of polaroid glasses which eliminate surface glare. It may be a gray shadow, or the fish's tail breaking the surface as it roots in the sand. If the shadow is stationary, it's a barracuda or shark. But if it's continually moving, it's a bonefish. And you must cast *right now* before it swims out of range. Cast about 10 feet ahead of it and 10 feet beyond it, then work the bait or lure back in front of it.



The revolutionary new "Thum Caster."

neath it at the butt. The line passes upward through the handle to the top of the rod, enabling the caster to time his cast exactly by thumb pressure on the line. Novices, especially, should find this rod easy to use. Price: \$24 from Henson Corp., Colorado Springs, Colo.

**LURE POLISHING TIPS ARE NUMEROUS** but John Ball of Highland Springs, Virginia, has a way to keep lures from tarnishing in the first place. He sprays them with clear lacquer from an aerosol can.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.



# NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH  
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

SEPTEMBER 1965

## **EFFORT TO PREVENT SOCIAL SECURITY INCREASE FROM REDUCING INCOME OF PENSIONED VETERANS FAILS:**

The new Social Security bill, in addition to providing Medicare, also allows for a 7 percent increase in cash Social Security benefits, but the latter will be bad news to an estimated 12,000 to 18,000 war veterans and veterans' widows who--because of poverty and disability--are pensioned by the Veterans Administration . . . The increase in Social Security cash payments will cost them more in lost VA pensions than they will gain in Social Security increases . . . Small Social Security increases will take many pensioned veterans into an income bracket which--while still within the government definition of "poverty"--will automatically cut back or eliminate their VA pension eligibility, the loss in pension being greater than the Social Security increase.

A pensioned veteran whose sole non-VA-pension income is \$105 a month Social Security will now get \$112.50 Social Security, an increase of \$7.30 . . . This will cause his VA pension to be cut back from \$100 a month to \$75 a month, a loss of \$25 a month, a net loss of \$17.70 a month, a net loss of \$212.40 a year . . . As his total income including VA pension before this "benefit" is only \$2,460, the "benefit" will hurt like a kick in the teeth.

Sen. Jack Miller (Iowa) succeeded in getting an amendment added to the Social Security bill in the Senate to the effect that no pensioned veteran should suffer a loss in benefits as a result of the new Social Security increases . . . In adopting Miller's amendment many Senators applauded it, stating that it was not their intention to hurt anyone in raising the Social Security rates . . . But the Veterans Administration opposed the Miller amendment, and in the final joint House-Senate conference on the Social Security bill, the amendment was knocked out . . . Sen. Miller had quoted an actual case of a pensioned veteran in Pennsylvania who would

suffer a loss of \$32 a month as a result of getting a Social Security increase of \$8.40.

Most pensioned veterans and veterans' widows whose Social Security increase raises their total non-pension income to the next higher step in the VA scale of permissible-income-for-pension will suffer a net loss as a result of the Social Security increase . . . Pensioners whose increase does not cross one of the step-lines will not suffer the penalty of this "benefit."

## **VA CANCELS DIRECTIVE TO GIVE PHS PATIENTS HOSPITAL PRIORITY OVER VETS:**

In a July 2 letter to a Congressional committee, the Veterans Administration said that it had cancelled a directive to certain VA hospitals to give merchant seamen a priority in admittance over veterans . . . The original order had been part of a "cross-servicing" arrangement between the VA and the Public Health Service--both of which are having hospitals closed--whereby the VA would absorb some of the PHS patients . . . The American Legion had protested that the arrangement was illegal, as had the House Committee on Government Operations . . . The latter was reinforced in its opinion by a decision of the Comptroller General that while the VA and the PHS could arrange to swap patients in theory, PHS patients could not be given a priority over veterans in VA hospitals--nor could room for them in VA hospitals be created by an artificial pretext . . . The VA, in withdrawing instructions to some of its hospitals to give merchant seamen a priority over veterans, also announced that it did not propose to issue any general regulations establishing such priority . . . VA Chief William Driver communicated the change of policy to Rep. L. H. Fountain (N.C.), Chairman of the Intragovernmental Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Governmental Operations . . . He said, in part: "I have not approved any formal regulation to give mer-



chant seamen priority over veterans seeking hospital admission for non-service-connected conditions, and I do not propose to issue such a regulation. Some time ago a telegram providing such a priority on an interim basis for merchant seamen was sent to certain VA hospitals currently affected. However, this directive has been cancelled . . ."

#### **BATAAN-CORREGIDOR VETS PLAN 1967 VISIT TO PHILIPPINES:**

A 25th anniversary pilgrimage to the Philippines of veterans who defended Bataan and Corregidor in 1942, as well as parents of men who died there or in prison camps, is being planned for 1967 . . . . Organizing group is "The American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor." . . . Interested persons may learn more about the pilgrimage by contacting the organization's executive director for planning: Sig Schreiner, P.O. Box 764, Norwalk, Connecticut . . . . Phone (203) 846-1000 . . . Membership in the organization is not a requisite for joining the pilgrimage, Mr. Schreiner has advised "Newsletter."

#### **LEGION 40-YEAR CHILD WELFARE CONTRIBUTIONS TOP \$200 MILLION:**

In addition to an unmeasured contribution in man-hours and woman-hours, and in addition to significant legislative accomplishments for the benefit of America's children, The American Legion and its affiliates had, by this June, directly contributed to child welfare in America a dollar total in excess of \$200 million, since the Legion's national Child Welfare program was formally adopted in 1925, according to a July 14 announcement of National Commander Donald E. Johnson.

Financial contributions to child welfare for the fiscal year ended June 1, 1965, set a new one-year record of \$8,379,097.32, the report said . . . Figures cover reports received from the local to the national level from all units of the Legion, the Auxiliary, and the Eight and Forty, and the total amount reported over 40 years comes to \$202,337,-144.09 . . . The funds have been used in numerous ways, ranging from

direct financial assistance to the children of needy veterans to grants-in-aid for research projects seeking causes and cures for children's diseases, and including financial aid to law enforcement officers whose work involves the problem of juvenile delinquency, the report said.

#### **GOV'T SEEKS VOLUNTEERS FOR WORK IN POVERTY PROGRAM:**

One of the aspects of the government's anti-poverty drive is its program for volunteer workers in poverty centers in the 50 states, D.C., Pacific Islands Trust Territories, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico . . . Sometimes misnamed the "Home Front Peace Corps," the program's proper name is VISTA, for "Volunteers in Service to America." . . . VISTA isn't going to attract volunteers the way the Peace Corps did . . . It has more rough duty than glamour . . . Basically, a VISTA volunteer will both work and live in a hard-core poverty area, be it a city slum or an Indian reservation or a rural backwash--and his work will deal directly with some aspect of helping the poor to help themselves . . . Anyone who's squeamish about the seamy side of life need not apply . . . A VISTA volunteer will become part of a regimented corps, committed to a one-year tour of duty . . . He or she will be credited with \$50 a month to be paid at the completion of the tour of duty, will get a small subsistence allowance and medical care . . . No one under 18 need apply, no one with dependents under 18 need apply . . . If a volunteer is married, both spouses must apply and qualify . . . An applicant may turn down an assignment and still be eligible for another . . . There are no stipulated educational requirements . . . This invitation to rugged service will probably be attractive to a small percentage of retired people who can afford the personal sacrifice and are itching to take on a tough job that uses their skills, and appeals to a missionary spirit . . . It is not restricted to retired people, however . . . For more info, write: VISTA, Dep't A, Washington, D.C., 20506.



# NEWS<sup>OF THE</sup> AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

SEPTEMBER 1965

## Arizona Boy Wins Presidency of The Legion's Boys' Nation

Ron McCoy, son of cowboy star Tim McCoy, wins top post by 68-32 vote; Jim Pridgeon of Calif., is v.p. as delegates split ticket; "senators" have busy week.

The 100 Senators of the 1965 American Legion Boys' Nation, representing more than 28,000 Boys' State delegates around the country, elected Ronald Timothy McCoy, 17, of Nogales, Ariz., as their President on July 20, 1965, during Boys' Nation sessions held at the University of Maryland just outside Washington, D.C.

The 20th Annual Boys' Nation, a teenage federal government study symposium, sponsored by The American Legion's National Americanism Commission, was held July 16-23 and brought together two high school student delegates from each Boys' State with the exception of Alaska and Hawaii. Two senators each from the District of Columbia and the Panama Canal Zone brought the complement up to 100.

The 1965 Boys' Nation President, Ron McCoy, is the son of Col. and Mrs. Tim McCoy. Tim McCoy, you may remem-

ber, was for many years a popular Hollywood cowboy movie star during the days of Buck Jones, Ken Maynard, Bob Steele and others.

Ron, a husky blond youth close to 6 ft. tall, and running as a "Federalist," defeated his "Nationalist" opponent, Burton C. Smith, Jr., 16, a high school senior from West Palm Beach, Fla., by a vote of 68 to 32. The convention later voted to make the election by acclamation.

Once again the Boys' Nation delegation split the ticket and elected the "Nationalist" candidate for Vice President, James S. Pridgeon, 17, of Chula Vista, Calif., defeated "Federalist" candidate Douglas K. Earl, 17, of Moses Lake, Washington, by a vote of 80-20 which was also later changed to election by acclamation.

President McCoy, a senior at Nogales High School, was City Clerk, City Coun-



Boys' Nation group tours the Capitol.



Pres. McCoy (glasses) and Vice Pres. Pridgeon pause at White House to shake hands.

cilman, Precinct Committeeman, and Secretary to the Governor at Arizona Boys' State. He is Junior Class Representative for his Student Council, President of the Maroon Masque (a drama society) and a member of the National Thespian Society, the Debate Club and the National Honor Society. Football is his sport.

Vice President Pridgeon, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Pridgeon, is a senior at Hilltop Senior High School in Chula Vista. His extra-curricular activities include being Key Club Vice President, Squires Secretary, and Debate Squad Leader. He likes golf and football and is a member of the Student Congress and the National Forensic League. At California Boys' State he was Federalist Party Chairman and Director of the Department of Public Health. He is also a Boy Scout.

Boys' Nation is the natural outcome of the various Boys' States. Two senators are selected from each participating Boys' State where the youths get involved in community and state government. Boys' Nation takes the politically-



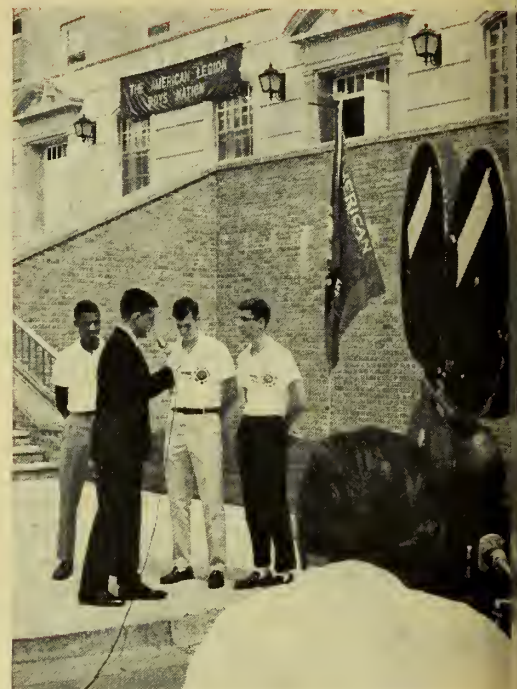


Photo left shows serious caucusing during Boys' Nation election. At right, Washington TV station interviews some of the delegates.

oriented young men into federal government offices and problems.

At the University of Maryland, where the senators were quartered during their week-long stay, they were arbitrarily separated into two equal-sized political parties, the "Federalists," and the "Nationalists."

From that point on, within time-tested guidelines and without much interference from their American Legion Boys' Nation counselors headed by Director Harold Eaton (N.J.), they set up political party structures, elected convention and party chairmen, ran a "national" election, and operated their own "national" government.

The "senators" also discussed and voted on two bills: Senate Joint Resolution 1 which deals with presidential succession in cases where the President is unable to perform his duties; and, Senate Joint Resolution 37 which proposes to amend the Constitution of the U.S. so that the various state legislatures can be reapportioned.

Each party also wrote platforms on which their candidates ran. Among the planks selected by the "Federalists" were: expansion of the space program, study and possible reorganization of the present welfare system, elimination of the electoral college in national elections and the use of a direct popular vote, action on the problems of air and water pollution, creation of more national parks, and the continuation of silver in U.S. coins.

Among the "Nationalist" platform planks were calls for: continued and increased emphasis on equal opportunity

in employment, education and voting, more reciprocal foreign trade agreements, more economic and social aid to South American republics, a major educational and economic aid program to help the American Indian, and the full mobilization of U.S. resources to defeat the enemies of democracy and freedom in South Vietnam.

When not in session the "senators" visited Arlington National Cemetery, the grave of the late President John F. Kennedy, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers, the Supreme Court, the Capitol, the Pentagon, the Smithsonian Institution, the White House, the F. B. I., the Department of State, the Civil Service Commission, and the Lincoln, Jefferson and Washington Monuments.

Associate Justice Tom Clark addressed the boys at the Supreme Court detailing the court's history and function.

At the Pentagon, despite the Vietnam crisis, and indicative of the esteem in which Boys' Nation is held, the delegates were accorded the high privilege of being addressed by members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Speakers included: the Honorable Norman S. Paul, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower; Gen. Harold K. Johnson, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; Adm. David L. McDonald, Chief of Naval Operations, U.S. Navy; Gen. Richard C. Mangrum, Assistant Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps; and Gen. William H. Blanchard, Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk also found time in a crowded schedule to speak to the delegates during their visit to the State Department as did Civil

Service Commission Chmn John W. Macy, Jr., during their visit to that department of the government.

Secretary Rusk's address to the group was carried on nationwide television by CBS-TV. During the week some of the youths were interviewed by local TV news shows. Others appeared on TV-taped shows with the U.S. Senators from their states.

On Monday, July 19, more than 75 U.S. Senators and 40 Congressmen had lunch with the boys from their respective states when the youths visited the Capitol. The boys also rode the Senate subway, ate in the Senate dining room, and listened to the business of both houses from the public galleries.

National Commander Donald E. Johnson, National Adjutant E. A. Blackmore, and National Americanism Commission Chmn Daniel J. O'Connor (N.Y.) also addressed the Boys' Nation during their week in the nation's capital.

Two past Boys' Nation Presidents visited with the 1965 delegation. They were: Jeffrey Bauer of Boulder, Colo., the 1964 Boys' Nation President; and Jeffrey Jarvis of Ft. Worth, Tex., the 1961 President, and now a cadet at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.

President McCoy's Cabinet appointments for the 1965 American Legion Boys' Nation are: *Secretary of State*, John T. Waters; *Secretary of Treasury*, James D. Snyder; *Secretary of Defense*, J. David Nutt; *Secretary of Army*, James Pannell; *Secretary of Navy*, James E. Boyers, Jr.; *Secretary of Air Force*, Douglas K. Earl; *Attorney General*,



Stephen Jigger; *Postmaster General*, Michael F. Adams; *Secretary of Interior*, James L. Ruzicka; *Secretary of Agriculture*, Walter R. Buss; *Secretary of Commerce*, Leslie E. McAlister; *Secretary of Labor*, James R. Kiefer; and *Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare*, Van E. Ham.

### Legion Boys' Nation "Senators"

**ALABAMA:** George E. Culver, Jr., *Munford*; Robert Parker, *Montgomery*. **ARIZONA:** Ronald T. McCoy, *Nogales*; John T. Waters, *Phoenix*. **ARKANSAS:** Leslie E. McAlister, *Jonesboro*; John E. Tucker, *North Little Rock*. **CALIFORNIA:** James S. Pridgeon, *Chula Vista*; Joseph P. Jackson, *Laurel*. **COLORADO:** Michael D. Kuhne, *Pueblo*; Thomas J. Tomazin, *Lamar*. **CONNECTICUT:** Stephen P. Fautoux, *East Hartford*; F. David Ploss, *Wethersfield*. **DELAWARE:** James H. Pooley, *Wilmington*; Francis M. Ryan, *Dover*. **DIST. OF COLUMBIA:** John J. Carmody, Jr.; George R. Keys, Jr. **FLORIDA:** Burton C. Smith, Jr., *West Palm Beach*; William J. C. Turner, *Ocala*. **GEORGIA:** James L. Pannel, *Atlanta*; James E. Boyers, Jr., *Thomasston*. **IDaho:** John R. Tarp, *Hazelton*; Jeffrey W. Hanes, *Burley*. **ILLINOIS:** Walter R. Buss, *Olney*; Rodney G. Peacock, *Champaign*. **INDIANA:** Phillip K. Meyers, *Angola*; James R. Kiefer, *Lafayette*. **IOWA:** Thomas C. Shives, *Newton*; Derrick R. Franck, *Denison*. **KANSAS:** John C. Peterson, *Topeka*; J. David Nutt, *Baldwin*. **KENTUCKY:** John T. Cook, *Georgetown*; Tim R. Futrell, *Cadiz*. **LOUISIANA:** Raphael J. Rabalais, Jr., *New Orleans*; Leo H. Alberts, Jr., *Abita Springs*. **MAINE:** George S. Isaacson, *Auburn*; Manning L. Jackson, Jr., *Auburn*. **MARYLAND:** Ronald A. Young, *Hagerstown*; Philip F. Zalesak, *Takoma Park*. **MASSACHUSETTS:** Edward M. Macierowski, *Springfield*; Stephen A. Jigger, *Newton*. **MICHIGAN:** Eric C. T. Hanson, *Saginaw*; Charles T. Hartlerode, *Eau Claire*. **MINNESOTA:** Ronald J. Soberg, *Duluth*; James R. Ahlfors, *Alexandria*. **MISSISSIPPI:** Van E. Ham, *Greenville*; Louie B. Barnes, III, *Carthage*. **MISSOURI:** James J. Walsh, *St. Louis*; Richard A. Dyer, *Buckner*. **MONTANA:** Leslie L. Kitzenberg, *Plentywood*; John M. Hutchinson, *Missoula*. **NEBRASKA:** Terry L. Petrzeka, *Prague*; Randall Reeves, *Omaha*. **NEVADA:** Terrence E. Horgan, *Reno*; Rene C. Arceneaux, *Las Vegas*. **NEW HAMPSHIRE:** Raymond A. Bibeau, *Nashua*; Richard H. Card, *Interlake*. **NEW JERSEY:** Michael A. Minor, *E. Paterson*; Roger P. Sauer, *Ridgewood*. **NEW MEXICO:** Joe D. Jacobs, *Hobbs*; Raymond G. Franchini, *Roswell*. **NEW YORK:** Harold B. Sanderson, Jr., *Seneca Falls*; Danny Williams, *Buffalo*. **NORTH CAROLINA:** Peter E. Powell, *Clinton*; James L. Whitfield, Jr., *Raleigh*. **NORTH DAKOTA:** John T. Sandager, *Fargo*; Daniel E. Maver, *Bismarck*. **OHIO:** Omar R. Cordial, II, *Columbus*; James D. Snyder, *Xenia*. **OKLAHOMA:** Buddy Robertson, *Ponca City*; Alfred Ferrer, III, *Lawton*. **OREGON:** Edward A. Lemma, *Portland*; James L. Ruzicka, *Portland*. **PANAMA, C. Z.:** Duke Wilson, *Balboa*; Kenneth M. Bernstein, *Cristobal*. **PENNSYLVANIA:** John A. Stidd, *Huntingdon*; Ronald L. Stryker, *Tyone*. **RHODE ISLAND:** Dennis F. Aylward, *Pawtucket*; James R. Etchells, *Pawtucket*. **SOUTH CAROLINA:** James R. McGee, *Orangeburg*; George D. Crow, III, *Rock Hill*. **SOUTH DAKOTA:** Randall J. Gates, *Redfield*; Bruce D. Forbes, *Redfield*.

(Continued on page 34)



Associate Justice Tom Clark briefs Boys' Nation senators during Supreme Court visit.



Special Agent Robert Rebein shows boys through the captured gun room at the F. B. I.



Boys' Nation delegates inspect U.S. Air Force exhibits while touring the Pentagon.



*Mitchell. TENNESSEE: Michael F. Adams, Chattanooga; William E. Stephenson, Clinton. TEXAS: Eddie Morrison, Carthage; Archie C. McColl, Midland. UTAH: John Landures, Salt Lake City; Patrick A. Shea, Salt Lake City. VERMONT: Edward R. Barna, Brandon; Brian W. McClair, Burlington. VIRGINIA: John L. Fellows, Springfield; A. Wilder Wadford, Kenbridge. WASHINGTON: Gerald D. Joshua, Vancouver; Douglas K. Earl, Moses Lake. WEST VIRGINIA: John R. Hoblitzell, Parkersburg; Kerry B. Jarrell, Point Pleasant. WISCONSIN: James W. Koleas, Milwaukee; Daniel H. Schmitt, Reedsburg. WYOMING: John B. Whiston, Casper; Rocky J. Quarles, Thermopolis.*

### "Roll Call '66"

The second annual American Legion National Membership Workshop was held at Nat'l Hq in Indianapolis under the chairmanship of Nat'l Membership Chmn Earl D. Franklin, Jr., (Colo.) July 27-28 with about 115 key Legionnaires from 46 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico gathering to exchange ideas, analyze problems, and formulate plans relating to the 1966 enrollment campaign.

A model meeting for district use entitled "Organization and Membership," was presented by the Nat'l Membership staff and another special feature was a conference on "Planning Techniques and Problem Solving" conducted by two management specialists from the University of Indiana, Dr. Edgar G. Williams and Prof. Thomas R. Bossort, who also appeared on last year's program.

The workshop separated into six work groups and addressed the topics of post organization, leadership training, public relations and membership, new members, new posts, and holiday slumps. The chairman of each work group then reported to the conference as a whole.

### Legion Extension Institute

Registration for the 20th term of The American Legion Extension Institute is now open. Closing deadline for registration of prospective students in the mail-order home-study course in Legion operations and leadership is November 1.

Purpose of the course is "to increase knowledge and appreciation on the part of our future leaders of The American Legion for our American way of life and our constitutional form of government; along with a sound understanding of the contribution to these basic philosophies by the programs of The American Legion." Nearly 50 years of continuous dedicated endeavors for the betterment of community, state and nation have built The American Legion into the great and meaningful organization it is today.

Not only does the course contain a brief history of the Legion, but it is a living blueprint designed to bring out the best qualities of leadership in individuals.



National Commander Donald E. Johnson presents Philmont bolo ties to visiting Explorer Scouts from Post 156, West Branch, Iowa, the Cmdr's home town, at Philmont Scout Ranch, Cimarron, N. Mex., in July.

The course will teach future leaders all there is to know about the programs and services of the Legion. Any Legionnaire who is ready to assume more responsibility in his post and community will find it of great benefit.

Over 60,000 Legionnaires and Auxiliaries have taken the constantly revised 500-page course of study.

Some "graduate" comments on the Extension Institute:

From Walter Kelly of Pennsylvania: "... well worth the effort involved to learn all about The American Legion, its policies, and its workings."

From Jack H. Bell of Florida: "I learned more about the Legion in six lessons than I have in the 20 years I have been a Legionnaire. I believe in the Extension Institute wholeheartedly."

The course consists of two basic units on the internal organization of the Legion and four units on its programs and objectives. Students will not be required

to submit monthly tests to Nat'l Hq. They may grade themselves at the end of each monthly lesson. For example: the answers to the questions in Lesson One come with the study material in Lesson Two. The final examination will be mailed to all students to be completed and returned to Nat'l Hq.

Here's how the six monthly lessons break down:

1. History and Organization of The American Legion.
2. Internal Affairs and Service Divisions.
3. The Americanism and Foreign Relations Programs.
4. The Rehabilitation Program.
5. The Legislative and Economic Programs.
6. The National Security and Child Welfare Programs.

Legionnaires, Auxiliaries and Sons of The Legion members 17 years of age or older may sign up individually. Also, posts, units and squadrons may enroll several of their members and form study groups or seminars to learn together.

Upon successful completion of the course, graduates will receive a Certificate of Graduation and a patch to affix to the Legion cap. Auxiliaries will receive a very attractive mortarboard pin and chain to be worn with the Auxiliary pin.

Cost of the course is \$4.00 each for one to three persons, and \$3.00 each when four or more enrollments are received at the same time. Make all remittances payable to: National Treasurer, The American Legion.

How much time have you got? Until November. But don't delay. Use the coupon below to enroll.

### ENROLLMENT FORM AMERICAN LEGION EXTENSION INSTITUTE

(Use this coupon and add extra names and addresses, if any, on another sheet. Make all checks payable to: Nat'l Treasurer, The American Legion.)

To The Faculty  
American Legion Extension Institute  
PO Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206

Here's our draft for \$..... Enroll those listed herewith in the 20th American Legion Extension Institute home study course, and send each the first assignment and lesson.

Total students with this order.....

Name (last first).....

Street Address .....

City & State.....

Card #.....Post or Unit #.....

(This coupon accommodates an order for one fully. For more, use it and add additional names on a separate sheet, giving the above info for each).

**COST—One to three—\$4 each—Four or more—\$3 each. Price, payable to "The American Legion," based on all sent in one order.**



## Kilmer Home Threatened

The house in New Brunswick, N.J., where soldier-poet Joyce Kilmer was born in 1886 is threatened with demolition. The upkeep cost is too great. The house is the home of **Joyce Kilmer American Legion Post 25**, which bought it in 1929 and has maintained it as a memorial to Kilmer, who was killed by a German bullet on July 30, 1918, in France.

Two years ago, demolition overtook the Joyce Kilmer Oak which stood on the Rutgers Univ. campus in New Brunswick when age made the tree a



Joyce Kilmer Post home has bleak future.

possible prey to storms. Estimated to be 300 years old, the tree was reputed to have inspired Kilmer's poem, "Trees," published 52 years ago. (See *American Legion Magazine*, Oct. 1963, p. 32.)

The annual maintenance of the house has cost about \$5,000. With the Legionnaires planning a new \$50,000 post home, they would like to move the old house to the rear of the property at 17 Joyce Kilmer Ave., and make basic renovations. This would take, estimates Post Cmdr Joseph Puleio, \$10-15,000. If the house must be demolished, Post 25 plans a Joyce Kilmer Memorial Room in the new post home.

## Legion Stars Still Shine

Graduates of American Legion Baseball starred during the past season on some of the nation's leading college teams. Billy Wolff, who in 1961 played with the **Post 554, Cincinnati, Ohio**, team which was runner-up in the Little World Series of Legion Baseball, has been named to the 1965 Collegiate All-America baseball team. He played for the Univ. of Cincinnati. Chuck Brinkman, a teammate of Wolff on the 1961 Legion squad, has been catching for Ohio State, which finished second in the 1965 College World Series.

Steve Arlin, a sophomore at Ohio State this past season, who pitched Legion ball last year for **Post 96, Lima, Ohio**, has also been named to the College All-America. Two members of the **Post**

**299, St. Louis**, team, Legion Nat'l Champion in 1962, also made All-America. Outfielder Dan Rudanovich and shortstop Bob Robben, juniors at Univ. of Missouri, were picked for the second and third teams, respectively.

## Mr. Baseball (Pa.) Retires

George Bellis, known as the Pennsylvania American Legion's "Mr. Baseball," will become 65 in December and will relinquish the promotion job that annually sends him traveling 50,000 miles in the interests of Pennsylvania Legion baseball. When Bellis joined the state committee under Joe Schmidt of Philadelphia in 1931, the Department had 50 teams playing Legion ball. Participation hit a peak in the 1949-50 season when more than 1,000 teams competed in the state-wide program. "Then," reports the *Pennsylvania American Legion News*, "came the crash! Little League or midget ball made its debut and sponsors flocked to support the new program, cutting deeply into the Legion setup and slicing the number of teams in half.

"It took ten years of 'selling' by Bellis and his associates to restore the prestige of Legion ball (in Pennsylvania). The Department Activities Committee preached the sound gospel that teenagers needed organized recreational programs as much as, if not more than, the Little Leaguers.

"This year there will be (in the Department) well over 700 teams which include the Connie Mack circuits sponsored by The American Legion."

## Kansas Legion Tennis

Twelve American Legion posts sent 84 competitors to the 3rd annual Dep't of Kansas Legion junior tennis tournament staged June 13-16 at the Wilson Park Courts, Arkansas City, Kans. Ten of the competitors were girls. **Post 18, Arkansas City**, the host, gave a free hamburger and pop feast to all competitors, parents and coaches, who demolished 250 hamburgers.

The competition started Sunday morning and finished at 10 p.m. Tuesday under lights. Ed Gilliland was the Tournament Director. Dick Parks handled the entries, and Bob Howard, a ranking junior player, did many chores. Six courts were used at Wilson Park and two at the Paris Courts.

Seventy-eight trophies and 24 medals were awarded to contestants in singles and doubles in various age groups. Excluded from this development tournament each year are players ranked in the first 20 in the Missouri Valley Tennis Association.

**Post 10 of Winfield** produced two

champions—Boys 18 and Under winner Steve Snodgrass and Boys 14 winner Bud Pettitt. Arkansas City's Doug Wright took the Boys 16. Other posts which sponsored competitors were: Ellsworth Post 174, Emporia Post 5, Hutchinson Post 68, Junction City Post 45, Manhattan Post 17, Newton Post 2, Ottawa Post 60, Paola Post 156, Wellington Post 90, and Wichita Post 4.

## "A Lesson in Socialism"

(From the *Iowa Legionnaire*, V. J. Maxheim, Editor)

Here is an editorial written by a young teacher in economics and history:

"As a teacher in the public schools, I find that the socialist-communist idea of taking 'from each according to his ability,' and giving 'to each according to his need' is now generally accepted without question by most of our pupils. In an effort to explain the fallacy in this theory, I sometimes try this approach with my pupils:

"When one of the brighter or harder-working pupils makes a grade of 95 on a test, I suggest that I take away 20 points and give them to a student who has made only 55 points on his test. Thus each would be contributing according to his ability and—since both would have a passing mark—each would receive according to his need. After I juggled the grades of all the other pupils in this fashion, the result is usually a 'common ownership' grade of between 75 and 80—the minimum needed for passing, or for survival. Then I speculate with the pupils as to the probable results if I actually used the socialistic theory for grading papers.

"First, the highly productive pupils would soon lose all incentive for producing. Why strive to make a high grade if part of it is taken from you by 'authority' and given to someone else? Second, the less productive pupils would for a time be relieved of the necessity to study or to produce. This socialist-communist system would continue until the high producers have sunk—or been driven down—to the level of the low producers. At that point, in order for anyone to survive, the 'authority' would have no alternative but to begin a system of compulsory labor and punishments against even the low producers. They, of course, would then complain bitterly, but without understanding."—AGC of Minnesota News Bulletin.

## BRIEFLY NOTED

The Legion's annual Postal Rifle and Pistol matches for 1965, conducted by the Nat'l Rifle Assoc., turned up the following team winners: Nat'l Rifle Team: (Continued on next page)



Post 25, Windsor, Vt.; Dep't Rifle Team: Post 151, Lake Forest, Ill.; Nat'l Team Pistol: Post 19, Yuma, Ariz.; Nat'l Junior Rifle Team (50 feet): Post 19, Yuma, Ariz.; Nat'l Junior Rifle Team (25 feet): Post 67, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Nat'l Junior Rifle Team (15 feet): Sharvin Sqdn, SAL Post 397, North Chicago, Ill.



Dep't Cmdr Monroe R. Bethman (left) and Commissioner H. H. Brainerd of the State Bureau of Traffic Safety (right) explain the Pennsylvania Legion's Statewide July 4th safety drive to Gov. William W. Scranton.

Six thousand Pennsylvania Legionnaires posted themselves in service stations throughout the state on Friday, July 2, between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m., distributing over 500,000 traffic safety bulletins printed by Pennsylvania's Bureau of Traffic Safety. Last year, the distribution of the safety bulletin was reported to have helped cut the holiday death toll from 42 to 17. It was hoped that a further reduction could be made this year. The Legion's Traffic Safety Program is endorsed by the Bureau of Traffic Safety of Pennsylvania.

### POSTS IN ACTION

The 13-star flag shown below is 153 years old. It measures 3 x 5 feet and is owned by **Post 514, Piedmont, Calif.** The card shown in the glass display case carries the following history: "This



This homemade flag dates back to 1812.

American flag dates back to the early 19th Century, in the year 1812, and was homemade. It was sold at public auction and competition was so keen that the price was raised to \$10.75, the buyer being the father of the undersigned, who

has been the owner for more than 40 years. May the spirit of the old flag at its birth continue in the present and future generations. May the United States of America in its intercourse with other nations always be right, right or wrong, always our country. (Signed) Henry H. Hassell, Sr."

Post 514's 1964-65 commander, Dale Despain, is second from the right among the post officers in the photo.

**Post 10, Manistee, Mich.,** honored three of its members—Carl Anderson, Clarence Sandstedt, and Fred Bjorkquist—for heroic action in saving the lives of children who had fallen through the ice of Manistee Lake. The three were awarded the American Legion outstanding heroism medal and citation.

**Post 201, Louisville, Ky.,** gutted by fire in August 1964 (American Legion Magazine, Dec. 1964, p. 38), has rebuilt and remodeled its Log Cabin Lodge (see photos). During its reconstruction period, the post carried on its full program of activities, most extensive of which is Child Welfare. With a membership of 1,040, Post 201 is the largest in the Dep't of Kentucky.



Rebuilt after fire a year ago, Post 201, Ky., added a section (right) to rear of its Log Cabin Lodge, formerly a night club. Top photo shows remodeled bar area.

For showing action beyond the call of duty, Gilbert Hamilton, son of James Hamilton, chaplain of **Post 193, Denver, Colo.,** was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device. Serving as acting advisor to Vietnamese Irregular Forces, Hamilton, disregarding his own safety, cleared a landing site under heavy enemy fire, allowing a medical helicopter to land and evacuate a wounded soldier.

Hamilton is a member of the 11-man U.S. Army Airborne and Electronics Board at Fort Bragg which set a world record by making a mass free-fall parachute jump from 37,700 feet.

**Parkville, Md., Post 183 and Unit 183** have for over two years sponsored two cottages in the Maryland Training School for Boys. They have given money, gifts, entertainment, trips and trophies. Also, the **North Central District Posts** of Maryland have given about \$300 for recreation awards.

**Post 136, Mt. Kisco, N.Y.,** has undertaken a yearly program of help to community organizations, with a gift of \$1,475 to youth and hospital groups as this year's contribution.

ROCKPORT, MASS., VOLUNTEER PHOTO



Ready to serve 125 disabled vets

**Post 98, Rockport, Mass.,** treated 125 disabled vets to an annual dinner and outing, which included a bus tour around Cape Cod. Townspeople donated over 100 cakes for the vets to take back with them. Nineteen groups (clubs, stores, newspaper) donated the fixings. Legion wives, Auxiliary served.

**Post 332, Rockton, Ill.,** has purchased two wheel chairs for two young boys afflicted with muscular dystrophy, and has also given a resuscitator-inhalator-aspirator to the village. The resuscitator is carried in the police car at all times and has already been used four times in emergencies.

**Post 533, St. Paul, Minn.,** presented a television set to the Minneapolis VA Hospital. **Post 58, Browns Valley, Minn.,** gave Browns Valley H. S. a check for \$143 for the purchase of a new wrestling mat.

**Post 101, Lowell, Ind.,** took three Chicago White Sox players along on its fifth annual visit to Hines Veterans Hospital, made in conjunction with the Legion's First District visit. Over 100 Legion and Auxiliary members spoke with more than 2,000 veterans, and brought them, among other gifts, white sox.

**Post 129, Minneapolis, Minn.,** has given a two-unit lapidary machine (for cutting, polishing, and engraving precious stones) to the Minneapolis VA Hospital for use in the occupational therapy section.



**Post 94, Babylon, N.Y.**, has awarded a \$500 yearly scholarship to a high school student of the village. The 1965 winner is Joseph E. Carroll, Notre Dame bound.

**Post 65 and Unit 65, Delray Beach, Fla.**, have put up a monument in the Delray Beach cemetery—a memorial in honor of all veterans of all wars.

**Post 245, Waynesboro, Va.**, celebrated its first birthday recently with a leap from 91 members when organized to 128. Only eight had ever been Legionnaires before. Post 245 averages 45 members at each meeting.

Edward W. Bradley, of **Post 173, Milltown, N.J.**, was given the Montclair State College alumni award for "distinguished professional leadership and service to youth." Legionnaire Bradley is Supervisor of Health, Physical Education and Athletics in Milltown School System.

**Post 616, Good Thunder, Minn.**, raised over \$1,000 to buy 41 uniforms for the public school band. Good Thunder has a population of about 500.

**Post 111, Woodlawn, Ohio**, was given the Civic Service Award of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Sycamore Aerie 1095, of Reading.

**Post 47, Dodge City, Kans.**, has opened its own swimming pool, and also owns and operates a golf course.

**Post 542, Put-In-Bay, Ohio**, and the Auxiliary collected 400 pounds of clothing and shipped it to needy families in the Appalachian coal fields.

**Post 355, Grafton, Wisc.**, won the Nat'l American Legion Certificate of Meritorious Service in recognition of its outstanding Americanism program during the past year.

**Post 1322, North Tonawanda, N.Y.**, saw its membership jump when the seven Sanfilippo brothers signed up. In the back row of the photo above are Joseph, George, Frank and Samuel. In front: Carl, John and August.



A seven-ply membership boost

**Post 321, Littlestown, Pa.**, has given its third ambulance since 1941 to the com-



Another ambulance gift from Post 321, Pa.

munity, with free service to all. In the photo above, Elmer W. M. Duttera (front, left), chairman of the Ambulance Committee, turns over the keys to Post Cmdr Albert Boyd. In rear, left to right, are Donald Clapsaddle, Stanley Stover, Donald Beford, James Fager and Beven Hanlon.

Fred Humlak, member of **Post 43, Warwick R.I.**, has given \$500 to start a scholarship fund for children or grandchildren of Post 43 or Unit 43 members.

**Post 334, Little Rock, Ark.**, spent over \$2,400 in the past year on a full program—Child Welfare, Oratorical Contest, Legion Baseball, Americanism—under the energetic leadership of Post Cmdr Bill Burns, who is 86.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**James V. Day**, Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr and one-time Nat'l Public Relations Director of The American Legion, reappointed a member of the Federal Maritime Commission for a four-year term. He was recently named vice chairman of the Commission.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS JUNE 30, 1965			
ASSETS			
Cash on hand and on deposit.....	\$1,916,239.97		
Receivable .....	157,301.60		
Inventories .....	311,069.51		
Invested Funds .....	2,064,377.72		
Trust Funds:			
Overseas Graves Decoration			
Trust Fund .....	285,276.60		
Employees Retirement			
Trust Fund .....	3,614,318.62	3,899,595.22	
Real Estate .....	814,228.39		
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation	242,385.38		
Deferred Charges .....	75,648.45		
	<u>\$9,543,846.24</u>		
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH			
Current Liabilities .....	\$ 514,720.72		
Funds Restricted as to use .....	25,889.49		
Deferred Income .....	1,566,776.81		
Trust Funds:			
Overseas Graves Decoration			
Trust Fund .....	285,276.60		
Employees Retirement			
Trust Fund .....	3,614,318.62	3,899,595.22	
Net Worth:			
Reserve Fund .....	25,119.11		
Restricted Fund .....	428,283.61		
Real Estate .....	814,228.39		
Reserve for Rehabilitation	528,607.84		
Reserve for Child Welfare	129,843.02		
Reserve for Convention.....	60,000.00		
	<u>1,986,081.97</u>		
Unrestricted Capital .....	1,550,782.03	3,536,864.00	
	<u>\$9,543,846.24</u>		

**Arthur Goldberg**, Associate Justice, The Supreme Court, and member of Post 47, Chicago, Ill., appointed by President Johnson to succeed Adlai Stevenson as U.S. Ambassador to the UN.

**Rep. James A. Haley (D-Fla.)** given a citation by the Florida Legion commending him for the manner in which he, as chairman of the Subcommittee of Hospitals of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, held prompt and extensive hearings on the VA order of Jan. 13, announcing closing of facilities.

## DIED

**F. Clinton Knight**, of Alexandria, Va., member of the Legion's Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission and Past Dep't Cmdr (1927-28).

**Laura Blackburn**, Past Nat'l President of The American Legion Auxiliary (1932-33) and mother of Charles M. Blackburn, Legion Past Dep't Cmdr of Kentucky (1949-50).

**Bernard M. Baruch**, of New York, industrialist and advisor to several U.S. presidents and recipient of the Legion's Distinguished Service Medal (1958).

**H. Everett Hoy**, Legionnaire of Seward, Alaska, known as "Mr. Santa Claus" to the children of his community.

**John R. Gardner**, of Lisbon, Iowa, a Legionnaire who served 10 consecutive years in the Iowa State Legislature, and was chairman of that body's Military Affairs Committee.

**Fred E. Young**, of Amarillo, Texas, Past Dep't Adjutant (1934-42) and formerly chief attorney for the VA Regional Office, Lubbock, Texas (1946-61).

**William R. Hart**, of Iowa City, Iowa, who attended the Legion's Paris caucus.

**Ben A. Webster**, of Des Moines, Iowa, Past Dep't Cmdr (1924-25).

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

## ARMY

**3rd Cav Gp, 3rd & 43rd Sqdns**—(Oct.) Leonard Hoffman, 5525 S. Wolcott, Chicago, Ill. 60636  
**12th Army Gp**—(Oct.) Bertram Kalisch, Rt. 2 Box 103, Brandywine, Md. 20613

(Continued on page 39)





# BADGE OF PROTECTION

Because you are a Legionnaire, you can protect your family's well-being with low-cost Official American Legion Life Insurance. It costs just \$2 a month, less than 7¢ a day. To apply, simply fill out the form below and mail it with your check for \$6. This low premium will give your loved ones the protection they deserve through the rest of 1965. (Normally no medical examination is required. However, if your application is not accepted, your premium will be promptly refunded.) Remember, only you as a Legionnaire are eligible for this valuable protection!

## AMOUNT OF INSURANCE BASED ON AGE\*

AGE	FULL UNIT
Under 35	\$8,000
35 to 45	4,500
45 to 55	2,200
55 to 60	1,200
60 to 65	800
65 to 70	500

\*After you sign up, your coverage gradually reduces (as shown in chart).



OFFICIAL  
AMERICAN  
LEGION  
LIFE  
INSURANCE  
PLAN

## IMPORTANT

If you reside in New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey or Puerto Rico, do not use this form. Instead, write to American Legion Life Insurance Plan, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680. Applications and benefits vary slightly in some areas.

**MAIL TO:**  
**AMERICAN LEGION**  
**LIFE INSURANCE**  
**PLAN,**  
**P. O. BOX 5609,**  
**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**  
**60680**

## APPLICATION for YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM LIFE INSURANCE for MEMBERS of THE AMERICAN LEGION

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT—ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS—CHECK MUST ACCOMPANY THIS APPLICATION

Full Name \_\_\_\_\_ Birth Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Last First Middle Ma. Day Year

Permanent Residence \_\_\_\_\_  
Street No. City State

Name of Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship \_\_\_\_\_  
Example: Print "Elen Louise Jones," Nat "Mrs. H. L. Jones"

Membership Card No. \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ Post No. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

I apply for a Full Unit of insurance at Annual Premium of \$24.00 ☐ or a Half Unit at \$12.00 ☐  
The following representations shall form a basis for the Insurance Company's approval or rejection of this application:

1. Present occupation? \_\_\_\_\_. Are you now actively working?  
Yes ☐ No ☐ If No, give reason \_\_\_\_\_
2. Have you been confined in a hospital within the last year? No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, give date, length of stay and cause \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you now have, or during the past five years have you had, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, diabetes or any other serious illness? No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, give dates and details \_\_\_\_\_

I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this application are true and complete. I agree that this application shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_. Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

**OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Home Office: Los Angeles**

GMA-300-6 ED. 5-63

7-145



19th Base Hosp (WW1)—(Oct.) Geo. S. Taylor, 121 Glenbriar Dr., Rochester, N.Y. 14616

19th Rwy Eng—(Oct.) H. R. Jefferson, 5706 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia 43, Pa.

21st Lt Rwy Eng (WW1)—(Oct.) George B. Whitfield, 192 Broad St., Eatontown, N.J.

23rd Eng, Co C (WW1)—(Oct.) Stephen B. Mullery, 305 Riverside Dr., New York, N.Y.

30th Inf, Medic Detachment—(Oct.) Martin D. Moritz, 906 W. Davidson St., Roanoke, Ill.

32nd Div Tank Co, 121st Field Art'y Band, Co B, 107th QM Co, Co M, 128th Inf (WW1)—(Oct.) E. J. Sartell, Jr., 1716 Sousa Ct., Janesville, Wis.

39th Rwy Eng (WW1)—(Oct.) Milton R. Parish, 11630 S. Oakley Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60643

55th Art'y (WW1)—(Oct.) Walter E. Jones, 15 Winthrop St., Malden, Mass. 02148

57th Sig Bn—(Oct.) John O. Wishart, 47 Collier Rd., Wetherfield, Conn.

58th Coast Art'y, Bat F—(Oct.) Bernard B. Norton, 12 Seabright Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21222

66th Field Art'y Brigade (WW1)—(Nov.) Richard Martin, 12105 S.W. 72nd Ave., Portland, Ore. 97223

68th Coast Art'y Corps, Bat B (WW1)—(Oct.) John E. Gudgeon, Rt. 1, Tampico, Ill.

81st Div (WW1&2)—(Oct.) Van L. Trexler, 705 Englewood St., Greensboro, N.C.

82nd Div (WW1)—(Oct.) F. E. Jones, 82nd Div. Assn., 28 E. 39th St., New York, N.Y.

90th Div—(Oct.) C. D. Steel, 4255 E. 62nd St., Kansas City, Mo.

91st Inf Div (WW1 & 2)—(Oct.) Raymond Van Velzer, 4217 Walton Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

99th Inf Bn (SEP)—(Nov.) Gustav Svendsen, 2929 Bloomington Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

102nd (Essex Trooper) Armd Cav Reg't—(Oct.) James A. Broderick, Jr., 120 Roseville Ave., Newark, N.J. 07107

105th Field Art'y—(Oct.) James Andrews, c/o Nehring Brothers, Inc., 1441 St. Nicholas Ave., New York 33, N.Y.

107th Ambulance Co (WW1)—(Nov.) Dr. Wm. Rich, 200 Cranford Pl., Teaneck, N.J.

108th Field Art'y—(Oct.) M. J. Montgomery, 21 E. Lake Ave., Blackwood, N.J. 08012

108th Inf, Hq Co (WW1)—(Nov.) R. Bruce Kideney, 64 Parkwood Dr., Snyder, N.Y.

109th Eng (WW1)—(Oct.) E. W. Rockwell, 1815 Ave. E, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

113th Inf, Co I (WW2)—(Oct.) Rosario Calamusa, 47 Richelieu Terr., Newark, N.J.

114th Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(Oct.) W. F. Worrell, P.O. Box 154, Ruston, La. 71270

127th Inf—(Oct.) Carlyle Shepro, 276 E. Scott St., Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935

130th Mach Gun Bn, Co A (WW1)—(Oct.) Raymond C. Shaner, 707 N. Penn. Webb City, Mo.

135th Field Art'y, Bats B&E (WW1)—(Oct.) Howard N. Sweet, RFD 1, Perrysburg, Ohio.

142nd Inf, Co H (WW1)—(Oct.) Harry I. Boothe, Box 365, Chillicothe, Tex.

143rd Inf, Co C (WW1)—(Nov.) M. P. Stewart, 1475 Cartwright, Beaumont, Tex. 77701

164th Inf—(Oct.) Robert W. Moran, P.O. Box 1143, Williston, N. Dak. 58801

301st Trench Mortar Bat—(Oct.) Walter F. Welch, 213 Gwen Rd., Meriden, Conn.

304th Eng (WW1)—(Nov.) George F. Schuck, 317 E. Allens Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. 19119

314th Eng (WW1)—(Nov.) William S. Freise, 3444 Crittenden St., St. Louis, Mo. 63118

319th Eng (WW1)—(Oct.) Ken Thomson, 648 Santa Cruz Ave., Menlo Park, Calif.

357th Inf, Supply Co (WW1)—(Oct.) S. F. Daffron, 4920 Rock Creek Ln., Mission, Kans.

444th AAA AW Bn—(Nov.) Joseph Ippolito, 11 Whitman Ave., Jersey City 6, N.J.

551st AAA AW Bn (Mobile)—(Oct.) Harold W. Curlee, Rte 2 Box 39-A, Salisbury, N.C.

643rd Tank Dest Bn—(Oct.) John A. Wesenberg, 163 White Rd., Scarsdale, N.Y.

701st MP Bn, Co D (1941-45)—(Oct.) Herbert H. Albrecht, Fairbank, Iowa. 50629

729th Ord—(Oct.) Daniel W. Deal, Box 206, Havre de Grace, Md. 21078

2666th WAC Wires Co—(Oct.) Noreen Cottier, 195 Seal Rock Dr., San Francisco, Calif.

## NAVY

6th Seabees—(Oct.) James M. Honnert, 7881 Colerain Rd., Cincinnati 39, Ohio.

13th Marine Reg't, Co I—(Oct.) Wm. E. Burkhardt, R.D. #5, Alliance, Ohio. 44602

19th Seabees—(Oct.) Herbert McCallen, 655 E. 14th St., New York 9, N.Y.

42nd Seabees—(Oct.) George Rapp, 42-37 Union St., Flushing, N.Y. 11355

97th, 108th Seabees—(Sept.) Odis Buck Stark, 6122 Goliad, Dallas, Tex.

Lion Four, GSK Storekeepers (NSD Manus, The Admiralties)—(Oct.) F. C. Gardner, 678 W. 23rd St. Apt. 2, San Pedro, Calif. 90731

North Sea Mine Force—(Oct.) J. J. Kammer, 54 Walnut Ave., Floral Park, N.Y.

Students Naval Tng Corps, CCNY (WW1)—(Oct.) L. Allen Hanover, 2225 E. 29th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11229

USS Canberra (CA-70, WW2)—(Oct.) Jerry Der Boghosian, 3 Haseltine St., Bradford, Mass.

USS New Mexico (BB-40)—(Oct.) Jim Oswein, 3338 Jefferson St., Riverside, Calif.

USS Saratoga (CV-3)—(Oct.) T. A. Whitlock, 3292 Oak Knoll Dr., Los Alamitos, Calif.

USS Stafford (DE 411)—(Oct.) Elias Lipschutz, 119 Saranac St., Rochester, N.Y. 14621

## AIR

138th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Oct.) Joseph P. Lafond, 321 Charles St., Woodburn, Ore. 97071

367th Ftr Gp, 392nd, 393rd, 394th Ftr Sqdns (WW2)—(Nov.) Harold Chait, 356 Auburn St., Whitman, Mass.

American Legion Life Insurance  
Month ending June 30, 1965

Benefits paid Jan. 1-June 30, 1965 .....\$ 361,719

Benefits paid since Apr. 1958..... 2,727,869

Basic units in force (number) ..... 111,489

New applications since Jan. 1 ..... 5,789

New applications rejected ..... 669

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the Nat'l Executive Committee, 1958. It is reducing term insurance, issued on application, subject to approval based on health and employment statement to paid up members of The American Legion. Death benefits range from \$8,000 (double unit up to age 35) in reducing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 70th birthday occurs. Available in single and double units at flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after Jan. 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion insurance trust fund managed by trustee operating under laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Ill. 60680, to which write for more details.

## LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Stanley H. Johnson (1960) and Robert J. Parr (1962) and William K. Saviers (1963), Post 339, Ventura, Calif.

Harold O. Brooke (1964), Post 528, Long Beach, Calif.

B. C. Payette and C. M. Simpson (both 1965), Post 1, Montreal, Canada.

Frederick H. McLaren and Stanley S. Smith, Jr. (both 1965), Post 259, DeBary, Fla.

Jesse L. Lankford (1947) and Rev. Clarence J. Higgins (1962) and Clyde Stillwell (1963), Post 24, Champaign, Ill.

Everett M. Dirksen (1965), Post 44, Pekin, Ill.

Fenton B. Cole and Leon Cooper and Charles Curran and Jack M. Daily (all 1964), Post 90, Marshall, Ill.

Milo M. Frame (1965), Post 9, Oelwein, Iowa.

Edward O. Orgell (1962) and C. A. Van Patter (1963), Post 182, Eldora, Iowa.

Phil Furlough and S. P. Hansen (both 1963), Post 222, Clear Lake, Iowa.

Ralph R. Rhyne and Jacob Riffel, Sr. and John A. Vahling (all 1964), Post 99, Russell, Kans.

John W. Zaleski and Harry J. Ziff and Meyer J. Ziff (all 1963), Post 28, Northampton, Mass.

Kingman P. Cass and John M. Cullen (both 1964), Post 97, Winchester, Mass.

Herbert P. Kugler (1965), Post 224, Easthampton, Mass.

James J. McGee (1964), Post 292, West Harwich, Mass.

Thomas A. Laramee and Robert R. Quintal (both 1963) and Ernest R. Abert and Rene G. Paquette (both 1964), Post 337, Chicopee, Mass.

Harvey J. Ladouceur and Leo McInerney and Fred J. Skiffington and Patrick G. Smith (all 1965), Post 56, Detroit, Mich.

Vernon Clouse and Archie Jamison and Howard Kaiser and Irving Kempf (all 1964), Post 142, Capac, Mich.

Harold F. Thiewes (1965), Post 9, Winona, Minn.

Arthur C. Horton and Claude F. Humphreys and Joseph Kramer and Glen L. McClurg (all 1964), Post 86, Atkinson, Neb.

James B. Walsh (1964), Post 6, New York, N.Y.

Charles M. Karker and Louis R. Mann and Fenton R. Mereness, Sr. and Francis G. Pratt (all 1964), Post 57, Cobleskill, N.Y.

Bernard F. Kehoe and Dr. Herbert Langer and Clarence E. Murrell and Hiram E. Raphael (all 1964), Post 272, Rockaway Beach, N.Y.

Thomas R. Craig (1965), Post 907, Candor, N.Y.

Samuel Biletsky and Albert Woolwich (both 1962) and Albert Spiro (1965), Post 1011, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Wilfred S. Atkinson (1964) and Austin Zigler (1965), Post 1068, New York, N.Y.

Alfred Caccamo (1965), Post 1175, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Benjamin F. Stevenson (1963) and R. Kirk Parkhurst (1965), Post 1448, Oriskany, N.Y.

Frank W. Parlato (1965), Post 1626, Buffalo, N.Y.

Theodore Webb (1965), Post 147, Rockingham, N.C.

Axel Swanson and Theodore Tweten and John W. Worrall and Adolph York (all 1964), Post 194, Rolette, N. Dak.

Frank Burgess Tanner (1965), Post 102, Oberlin, Ohio.

Clinton B. Gilbert (1965), Post 114, Hennessey, Okla.

Peter P. Straub (1958) and Harry S. Conrad, Sr. (1963) and Frank Bauer and Joseph Bauer and Lee J. Mayer (all 1964), Post 103, St. Marys, Pa.

Cecil E. Craft and Nick B. Cilli and Luke W. Cadman and Mike Demarco (all 1965), Post 481, Midland, Pa.

William S. McCullough and Ralph R. Sloan, Jr. (both 1965), Post 515, Latrobe, Pa.

Clair W. Wood (1965), Post 615, Conneautville, Pa.

Tony Rico and Gerald P. Ritenour (both 1964) and Winfred McCool (1965), Post 852, Harrisville, Pa.

Bryan S. Baxley and William C. Buist and Malcolm L. Dyches and Shellie Fail (all 1964), Post 91, Blackville, S.C.

Ernest M. East (1962) and John H. Ellis (1963) and William T. Coyner (1965), Post 131, Waynesboro, Va.

Arthur E. Leder (1965), Post 69, Mayville, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

## COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

118th TAC Rcn Sqdn CB1, 14th Air Force, Transportation—Need information from men who served with Ernest Nasse to help him establish a claim. Especially desire to hear from Sgt. Purcelli, Bridgeport, Conn.; S/Sgt. McNeal, Hartford, Conn.; Sgt. Mike Caruso, Queens, NYC; Buckholtz, Tracy, Minn.; McPhearson, Goshocott, Ohio; all of transportation section, Capt. Burke in charge. Write to Ernest Nasse, Kenyon, R.I. 02836

18th Tng Co., 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant. Need information regarding foot disability suffered by Ernest Cate, between Jan. 1 and Mar. 15, 1918. Would like to hear from Pvt. Cartwright, Chillicothe, Ohio; Sheldon Blackwell, Roanoke, Va.; Pvt. Proud, New Purdue, Ind.; or any one having this information. Write: Ernest Cate, Lake Hubert, Minn. 56459.

2nd Platoon-Troop-A-5th, Sq.-C.R.T.C. Fort Riley, Kans., Jan. 10 to Mar. 31, 1942. Would like to hear from Sgt. Mathews, 1st Sgt. Cumbe, Cpl. White and John R. Sanders. Write: Jewell Sauls, Rt. 1, Box 138, Kokomo, Miss.



## \$100 BILLION FOR FRESH WATER?

(Continued from page 8)

Engineers, incidentally, has been dealing with water problems longer than any other government agency. President James Monroe turned to this agency for a survey of the Ohio River in 1820 when West Point was the only school teaching engineering in the country. While the flooded Mississippi spread ruin last spring, six great dams built by the Corps of Engineers checked and conserved the water of the swollen Missouri River.

ON THE WORLD-WIDE level, the United States is taking part in the International Hydrological Decade. Hydrology is the science of water on land. The Decade is a ten-year program during which the scientists of some 60 nations will study all aspects of water under the sponsorship of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The world's water supply will be mapped more accurately than ever before. There will be expeditions to measure the melting rates of glaciers and to see what happens to the runoff water. Taking part will be the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Council of Scientific Unions. By extending the studies, which began this year, over a whole decade, participants believe they can provide reliable data for large-scale projects to meet the needs of 1975. These already are being proposed.

How can we increase our fresh water supply? Remedies fall into three categories: (1) reducing our need for water; (2) making more efficient use of our present water supply; (3) finding new sources of water, of which the NAWAPA project, which we'll take up last, is one of the most dramatic examples.

The individual householder isn't apt to be willing or able to reduce his direct use of water except on an emergency basis. But industry has made considerable progress in this direction in recent years.

Many companies have found it eco-

nomical and efficient, as well as good community relations, to clear their water of pollutants so it can be used over and over. A 1949 National Association of Manufacturers' survey found only 18% of 3,000 reporting companies with facilities for treating their wastes. Ten years later, 69% had facilities. In 1948, eight states formed the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission. Less than 1% of the 3½ million people living along the Ohio and only 38% of the sewered population in its basin were served by sewage treatment plants. Treatment plants now serve 90% of the sewered population in the Ohio Valley, and four-fifths of the industrial establishments there have waste control and treatment facilities. There are now many other interstate commissions.

The chemical industry spends more than \$100 million a year on water pollution control. Companies like American Cyanamid, Du Pont, Dow, and Ciba Corp. not only have outstanding anti-pollution records, but are showing others how to do likewise. Du Pont even imported four alligators to deal with nutria (a muskrat-like rodent) sabotaging pond walls and canal banks at its plant in Victoria, Tex. The Weyerhaeuser Co. has an outstanding anti-pollution record. So has the Humble Oil & Refining Co. But many other companies and at least 1,500 communities continue to dump untreated wastes into streams, creating health hazards to humans and killing fish—18.4 million of them in 1964, according to the U.S. Public Health Service.

Much water can be conserved by curbing evaporation, which, for example, takes seven feet of water a year off Lake Mead behind Hoover Dam in Nevada. A thin chemical film only one molecule thick has been found to curb evaporation from 9% to 63% in experiments at Eagle Pass, Tex.; Lake Cachuma, Calif.; Lake Hefner, Okla.; Sahuaro Lake, Ariz.; and in Australia and Nairobi, Africa. Winds, however, sometimes disrupt the film.

Other projects of the Hydrological Decade include discovery of huge underground reservoirs where water can be stored away from the heat of the sun, and elimination by chemicals of water-consuming weeds, another possible means of conserving water.

As to finding new sources of water, we have NAWAPA, desalination of sea water, cloud seeding and the suggestion that big icebergs be towed from the Antarctic to California. A Scripps Institution of Oceanography man is almost alone in favoring the last. Making rain by seeding clouds with chemicals dropped from airplanes has fewer advocates now than it did before New York City amassed lawsuits totaling \$1.25 million from farmers and resort operators after 1950 efforts. Most cloud seeding to date has been with silver iodide and dry ice, but recent research sponsored by the National Science Foundation at the University of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin indicate that less costly urea, a chemical commonly used for fertilizer, also can trigger snow or rain from water-laden clouds. At present, seeding requires moist clouds that might produce rain anyway.

DESALINATION of sea water, which is about 97% of the earth's water, is old but has advanced further since World War 2 than in all the previous centuries. Julius Caesar is said to have obtained a little fresh water for his troops by using the sun to evaporate sea water and recapturing the vapor. Ships have had desalting equipment since the 14th century and our nuclear aircraft carrier *Enterprise* has four distillation units that produce 280,000 gallons of fresh water daily. The new liner *France* has four units with a similar capacity. Our airmen flying over the oceans carry MK-2 sea water desalter kits that will take enough salt out of a little water to save their lives if they are forced down.

Only in recent years, however, have there been sizable desalting plants on land. Three built by Westinghouse Electric Corp. free our forces at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, from the pipeline whims of Fidel Castro. More than 100 shore-edge desalting plants around the world are producing daily around 50 million gallons of water pure enough to drink. They produce it, however, at a cost much greater than "natural water" in the United States, and for desalted sea water to be used inland, transportation would add to its cost.

Its price has been brought down, however, from \$4 to \$1 per 1,000 gallons for optimum operations since 1952, when the Department of Interior's Office of Saline Water, working with more than 100 companies, began to test various alternative processes and underwrote

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Dept. 246-K, Chicago, Ill. 60640

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NAME \_\_\_\_\_

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CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_





construction of desalting plants at Freeport, Tex.; Wrightsville, N.C.; Roswell, N.M.; Webster, S.D., and elsewhere. Solar evaporation has been tested near Daytona Beach, Fla., and freezing processes at Cornell University and elsewhere. Coalinga, Calif., and Buckeye, Ariz., now meet all their modest needs by treatment of the brackish local water.

As research continues and atomic power is explored, sea water costs probably will drop further, though not in the near future. There is no question, however, of the practicality of desalination for arid areas overseas. Big desalination plants now serve Aruba in the West Indies and Kuwait in the Middle East. The abundant oil at Kuwait fires a plant obtaining 5 million gallons of fresh water a day from the Persian Gulf.

**I**SRAEL, which now has three small desalination plants, is planning to build one 75 to 100 times larger than any in the world. It will cost \$200 million, of which President Johnson has agreed that the United States will supply \$50 million. It will use nuclear power simultaneously to generate electricity and to desalt sea water. A similar plant is being urged for Los Angeles. New York State plans a \$4.7 million nuclear power and desalting plant on Long Island Sound in Suffolk County, to be built by 1968.

But of all the single projects now envisioned, NAWAPA is one of the boldest and most promising for at least 33 of our states, central and western Canada, and northwestern Mexico. It was conceived by Ralph M. Parsons, a Navy veteran of World War 1 and head of the big Los Angeles engineering and construction firm bearing his name. Parsons proposes bringing south water now going to waste in Alaska, Canada and the northwest United States—by a series of enormous artificial lakes, dams, tunnels and canals. There would be a connection through Canada to the Great Lakes and water provided to help maintain their levels. Some 20 years and \$100 billion, about the cost of our moon program, would be required for NAWAPA.

Though it is the biggest construction project ever proposed, NAWAPA involves no new technology, nothing that is untried. The dams, reservoirs, tunnels, canals and power-generating plants are the same sort that Ralph Parsons, Henry Kaiser and other big contractors have been building. There simply will be more of them. The largest dam envisioned would be at Chitina on Alaska's Copper River, rising some 600 to 800 feet above the stream bed.

NAWAPA's bold sweep can best be studied on a map (see page 7). The head-

waters of the Yukon and Tanana Rivers would be dammed, also the upper reaches of the Fraser, Columbia and Kootenay Rivers. The immense amount of water to be stored in the Rocky Mountain Trench in a lake 500 miles long, would be adjacent to Banff and Jasper National Parks. The Trench is an area of mountain grandeur whose artificial inland sea would produce scenic and recreation benefits as well as power and water.

**P**ROPOSERS say the project will conserve enough water to irrigate 86,300 square miles. In delivering 20 million acre-feet of water to Mexico, the plan would enable that country alone to develop eight times as much new irrigable land as the Aswan High Dam will give Egypt.

It would not interfere with present Columbia and Colorado River projects except to make more water available for them. Eventually it would provide a navigable waterway from Vancouver on the Pacific to Lake Superior. This canal also would deliver irrigation water to the northern plains from Alberta to South Dakota and increase the flow through the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system.

This gigantic project is proposed by a practical as well as imaginative engineer. (Continued on page 42)

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Name .....

Address .....

City .....

Zone .....

State .....



## \$100 BILLION FOR FRESH WATER?

(Continued from page 41)

neer with an adventurous background. A native of Long Island, N.Y., Parsons was graduated from Pratt Institute's School of Engineering in Brooklyn in 1916 and joined the Navy as landsman for a machinist's mate. He was mustered out in 1921 as lieutenant j.g., and appointed aeronautical engineer under Civil Service and assigned to complete the Aeronautical Engine Testing Laboratory at the Naval Aircraft Factory in Philadelphia.

In 1924, he was assigned to the *Shenandoah*, first American-built dirigible. While aboard her on a test flight 800 miles off Massachusetts, he stepped off the eight-inch catwalk and fell through the exterior covering of the ship. By grasping the edge of the catwalk he was able to save himself from plunging into the sea. "His fingerprints are still visible on the hardened duraluminum frame," reported a magazine writer aboard the craft. "It was the closest call I ever had," recalls Parsons. He was not aboard when the *Shenandoah* ended her career in an Ohio crash the next year.

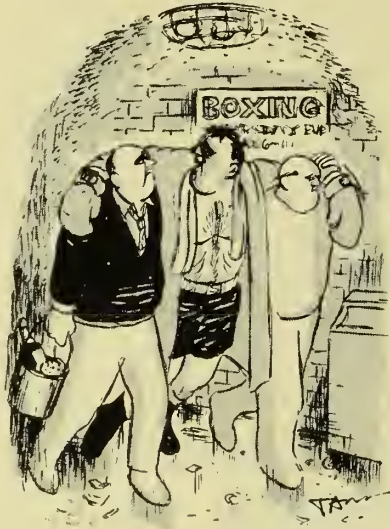
After extensive experience in the engineering and construction of petroleum refineries, he formed his own company in Chicago. He moved this to Los Angeles in 1937 to become the engineering nucleus of the Bechtel-McCone-Parsons Corp., of which he was vice president and director of engineering. During World War 2 he directed big ship building, oil refining, and power and industrial projects for the War and Navy Departments, the Maritime Commission and the Defense Plant Corp.

After the war, the Ralph M. Parsons Co. was reconstituted and it has since constructed huge projects in a score of countries. Its government work has included design and construction supervision of guided missile and space facilities (Minuteman, Titan, Nike-Zeus, and others) and civil works covering ground-water development, water transmission and distillation, including a desalting plant at San Diego, dams, canals and irrigation.

IN LOS ANGELES, Parsons became acquainted with the farsighted ideas of Donald McCord Baker, a California engineer who was one of the world's greatest authorities on water. During his long career, Baker served as a consultant to the Los Angeles Flood Control District, the National Resources Planning Board, Colorado River Board of California and many other bodies. He conceived the idea of a continental water conservation plan and turned it over to the Parsons organization before his death in 1960. The latter spent five years in research on it and produced NAWAPA.

Digested excerpts from an excellent description of NAWAPA given on the Senate floor by Alaska's Sen. Ernest Gruening on July 1 are worth quoting here:

"In Alaska, the Yukon Territory and British Columbia, tremendous quantities of fresh water flow unused to the sea. . . . Use of a fifth of this could transform the water picture of large areas of Canada and at least 25 states. . . . Keystone of the concept is the 900-mile-long Rocky Mountain Trench in Canada (altitude 3,000 feet). . . . A series of dams and power stations will provide the energy to



"How was I otherwise?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

pump the Arctic's fresh water up into the Trench. From the Trench reservoir, it would be pumped to a reservoir in the Sawtooth Mountains. From there, water would flow south by gravity via lined canals and tunnels, passing the Sawtooth Mountain barrier through a tunnel 80 feet in diameter and 50 miles long. Water for irrigation, power, recreational facilities and other uses would flow by gravity for distribution to eastern Oregon, Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico and northern Mexico. On the east slope of the Rockies water would be pumped into the Canadian and Purgatoire Rivers for distribution east of the Continental Divide, to be drawn on by New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. The Peace River Reservoir outflow, and diversions from streams on the east slope of the Rockies, could supply the Canadian-Great Lakes Canal. In excess of 40 million acre-feet per year would reach Lake Superior and provide for irrigation and other water demands of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and western Ontario. This part of the system would also yield considerable power.

"The NAWAPA concept includes a seaway between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay via the Nelson River. Another seaway would connect Georgian Bay with James Bay. A navigation canal would connect the ore fields of Labrador and Quebec with the Great Lakes. These would provide Canada with cheap ship and barge transport, opening its iron ore, coal, potash, sulfur, forestry and agricultural resources to extensive development. The waterways would also contribute to the economic welfare of Ontario and Quebec, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York—all associated with the Great Lakes.

"Branching off from the Canadian-Great Lakes Canal, another canal, large enough for barges, would connect with the Missouri and Minnesota river systems to serve the needs of Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa. This concept offers means of solving problems otherwise insoluble. It will alleviate falling levels and pollution of the Great Lakes and augment the power potential of the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers. Good quality water in bulk could be supplied the states now using Colorado River water, which is excessively high in minerals in its lower area. The excess salinity of Colorado River water delivered to Mexico under treaty would be reduced, removing a periodic source of international friction. To create NAWAPA it would be necessary only to do what we have done many times before, but on a much grander scale."

NAWAPA would create tens of thousands of jobs. It would directly benefit scores of industries. It would require \$5 billion in construction equipment and tools, 100,000 tons of copper and aluminum, 30 million tons of steel, and \$25 billion in labor. It is calculated to provide western North America with adequate water for the next 100 years.

But there are many obstacles. Premier W. A. C. Bennett of British Columbia is against exporting water to the United States. Some fear ruin for the Columbia River salmon industry. In a letter to the magazine *Science*, which has lauded the project, a Canadian wrote: "May we suggest instead that it would be more logical for the people to move where the water is? . . . We would be glad to welcome you to our invigorating climate. Please bring your industries with you."

But if we can negotiate with anybody, we should be able to do so with Canada and Mexico. Sen. Frank Moss of Utah, Chairman of a Senate Subcommittee that has made a preliminary study of NAWAPA, feels it may rank in importance with the Louisiana Purchase in the development of the West. "It is not only completely feasible," he says, "it is almost inevitable."

THE END





Photo contributed by Horn/Griner.

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# PERSONAL

Auto News.

Influenza Again.

New Household Gadgetry.

Since so much of your life is dependent on a car, consider these new developments in the automotive situation:

- **Insurance rates are sure to go up again, soon.** A broad estimate of 3% would be a pretty good guess, though that figure will vary quite a bit on a state-by-state and driver-by-driver basis. (In New York, a new hike averages out to 2.6% on insurance written by companies belonging to the rate-making bureaus.) The reasons for the boost are obvious: more cars, more young drivers, higher speeds, liberal jury awards.

- **Hereafter, additional safety features—as well as additional power—will be built into cars.** Already you can see this in General Motors' announcement that six items are becoming standard on all 1966 cars: rear seat belts; padded instrument panels; backup lights; left rear-view mirrors; dual-speed windshield wipers and washers, and padded sun visors. But that isn't all. A year hence the General Services Administration (which buys federal government vehicles) says that it wants: impact-absorbing steering wheels; exhaust controls; dual-braking systems; a warning system that flashes when a car pulls onto a road shoulder; standard bumper heights, and about a dozen lesser changes. Since GSA buys some 60,000 cars, **you can bet that its demands won't be treated lightly.**

★ ★ ★

Flu has not struck on a nationwide scale since the winter of 1962-63 (though there was a West Coast outbreak in 1963-64).

But this year—as the experts have been saying for a long time—**there will be a major upturn in Type A influenza.** So the Public Health Service is advising vaccinations for the elderly, the pregnant, those with chronic diseases, and persons living in a crowded environment.

★ ★ ★

You hear more and more talk among businessmen that one of the **next big American necessities will be the year-round air-conditioned house**—the dwelling with central heating, cooling, and humidity control. A mere 5% of the housing put up these days has this feature.

If you're planning to build or remodel, complete climate control is worth investigating. You wouldn't have any trouble borrowing the extra money; and in any event, you will have a **cleaner, more comfortable house with a presumably better resale value.** In your thinking, remember that:

- **Year-round central air conditioning needs an adequate duct system.** The difference between ample and poor ducts will mean \$100 or less in your bill if you're starting from scratch.

- **The extra equipment will run from \$400 to \$800 above a furnace alone.**

- **Be sure of your contractor. A lot depends on him.** Contractors are short of labor; see to it that your man has adequate experienced help.

★ ★ ★

The ranks of household goods and gadgets have had an especially heavy influx of recruits lately. Among them:

- **Shave creams:** The "instant hot lather" trend is gathering momentum, now that Carter Products (Rise) has joined Schick in a bid for the market. The way you heat up the cream is by running steaming tap water through a special cap on the aerosol can, thus producing a barber-type lather.

- **Kitchen ranges:** It looks as though the self-cleaning oven—which rids itself of grease when you rev the heat up to around 900 degrees—will be adopted by most major manufacturers. Latest entry is a Frigidaire job, priced at \$320 and \$420 (GE, first in the field, has one for about \$300).

- **Chain saws:** It's going to be one of the biggest seasons ever for these tools. New this fall will be models with a cutting system which can sharpen itself while the saw is in operation (by Omark Industries).

- **Irons:** The coming thing is the electric iron with a Teflon-coated soleplate to prevent sticking. GE is putting one on the market for \$20.

- **Home video tape recorders:** Three companies—Ampex, Sony, and Panasonic—have worked out ultrasophisticated, ultraexpensive devices that photograph and play back TV programs. The Ampex and Sony versions are priced at \$995 to \$2,500. The tape costs \$20 to \$65 per reel.

—By **Edgar A. Grunwald**



## LYNDON JOHNSON'S GET-TOUGH POLICY

(Continued from page 13)

a hand openly in the Vietnam war. In this connection, another remark of ex-Secretary Gilpatric is intriguing: "Communist China's elementary nuclear weapons production facilities would make attractive targets for U.S. air strikes, and at this early stage in Red China's nuclear development, damage to those facilities would be a heavy setback to its aspirations to become a major nuclear power."

The truly revolutionary nature of the shift in our strategic thinking, which is here described, may be seen from the fact that no longer ago than March 2, 1965 (just after the air strikes to the north began), Sec'y of Defense Robert S. McNamara, testifying before the House Military Appropriations subcommittee, said he did not believe "that American troops can be used to substitute for Viet Nameese troops on the ground in South Viet Nam to counter the guerrillas operating in that country." That surely represented the official "posture" on March 2. Two months later an American ground force build-up in Vietnam was well advanced, and we found Gen. Wallace M. Greene, the Marine Corps Commandant (and a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff) telling the Marines of the 9th Expeditionary Brigade that their job in Vietnam is to "find the Viet Cong and kill 'em."

There are of course many Americans of wisdom and influence who do not agree with the emerging strategy, either because they do not wholly understand it, or because they still fear it may "escalate" into a disastrous nuclear exchange, or because they feel it is somehow morally wrong to settle international disputes by force rather than around the council table.

THE RECENT country-wide discussion called the "teach-in," which carried the debate to hundreds of college campuses, is an example of the spreading interest in and concern over the use of American fighting power in Vietnam. But the purpose of the sponsors of this affair was not wholly altruistic; in their preface to the program they express not only their desire "to bring before the nation and the world our doubts about the wisdom and the morality of the American position," but also our fears "that a hardened military policy may be leading the world to the brink of nuclear war."

Doubt and fear run through such statements again and again. But Lyndon Johnson does not doubt our morality nor do millions of Americans. He has no confidence that a policy of fear can end in anything but moral bankruptcy in the long haul. As for our taking sides in

communist "wars of liberation" that might lead us to the brink of nuclear war, it is because the President has taken a hard look at it and found the idea to be as unreal as the communists have that he is proceeding so confidently along the path of toughness to which he is now committed.

A thoughtful editorial in the Christian Science Monitor (May 20) warns that the communists—whether in Moscow or Peking—might "relish seeing the United States become involved in a vast, shapeless, costly jungle war. Not only might this reduce American potential effectiveness elsewhere, but it might also increase the distaste already felt in Asia and Africa for America's role in Vietnam." Also, if the war dragged on inconclusively for some time, it might increase the distaste of the American people for continuing it.

But it must be said that the visible signs of deep American commitment to the task of proving that the communist "people's war of national liberation" can be defeated has not had a wholly adverse effect on African and Asian opinion, which still tends to be impressed by power when power becomes tangibly apparent.

It would certainly be a boon to nervous India for the Chinese to get a well-bloodied nose in Vietnam, not to speak of having their dreaded nuclear potential knocked out.

There is more than a suspicion on the part of old Asia hands that the vicious anti-Americanism of Indonesia's Bung

Sukarno is at bottom based on his conviction that the Red Chinese are the wave of the future in Asia. He is capable of doing a complete about turn if this conviction were shattered on a Vietnamese battlefield. In fact, there is hardly an independent state around the long rim of Asia where sighs of relief will not be heard if Mao Tse-tung has to back down in the long run in Vietnam.

That is exactly the job to which we now appear to be committed. In order to do this job, President Johnson has laid a firm cornerstone for his strategic structure. He has renounced the policy of taking counsel of his fears. He has restored the full potential of American global mobility, by sea and air and in the coastal regions and peninsulas of the world where our amphibious power can be brought to bear. He has, in a word, regained his strategic freedom of action.

A great American military teacher—Col. George A. Lincoln of West Point—remarked that "National power, until it is actually used, is very largely what other people think it is."

Today, all over the world, nations are realigning their estimates of their own actions in terms of new thinking about what American power is—especially in terms of the willingness of the President to use it on short notice. Friends are taking heart, neutrals are softening their official anti-Americanism, and who plans a brushfire war is thinking twice about its chances. All of this, as we said at the beginning, is a revolutionary change brought about by the President of the United States in less than six months. History will note it as a landmark of our time.

THE END



"It's been taken care of."

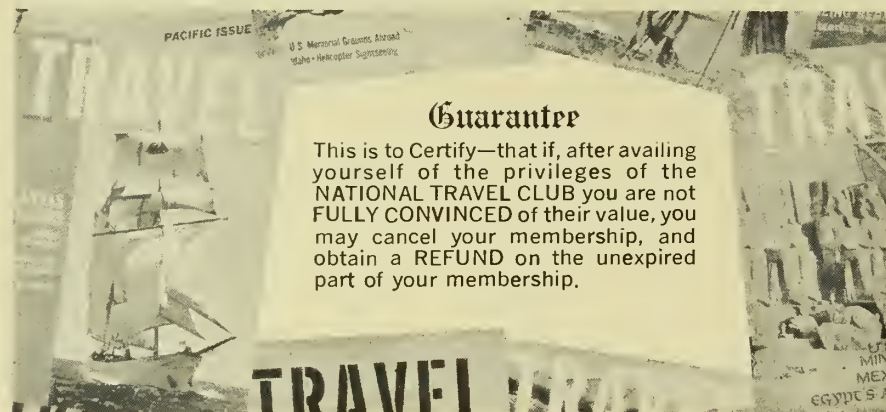
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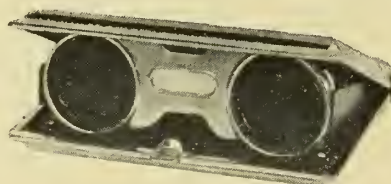
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ticker. A Boston inventor named Callahan had designed a telegraphic ticker in 1867 that printed market quotations on moving paper tape. Edison modified the Callahan ticker and applied for a patent on his improvements in 1869. In June of that year, wearying of Boston, Edison borrowed a few dollars and moved his base of operations to New York, where his stock ticker brought him immediate good fortune.

He had left Boston deep in debt, too poor even to afford to bring his tools and equipment with him. Paying a call on Franklin Pope, an engineer for a stock-ticker service, Edison managed to impress him with his knowledge and was

and was able to find backers to underwrite their costs. By 1871, after he had received an order from Western Union to manufacture 1,200 of his improved stock tickers, Edison had a machine shop of his own in Newark, N.J., and was employing 18 men. He wrote to his mother, "I am now what 'you' Democrats call a 'Bloated Eastern Manufacturer.'"

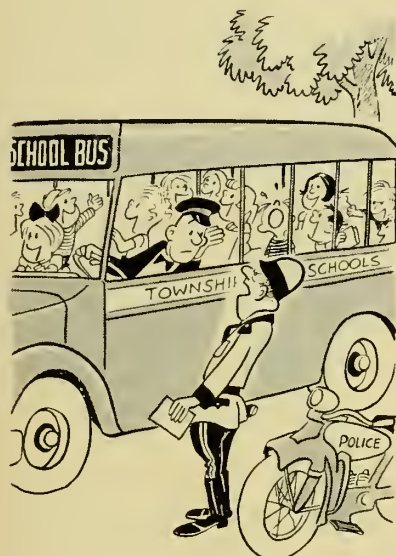
Surrounding himself with a capable staff of assistants, many of them older than he, Edison at 24 became a mass producer of inventions. Chiefly they were refinements on the original system of telegraphy, and so he found himself ensnared willy-nilly in the patent wars between the giant Western Union and its many ephemeral competitors of the day. Unwilling to let himself be devoured by such financial giants as Jay Gould and Commodore Vanderbilt, Edison kept his involvement in their machinations at a minimum by selling his patents outright or accepting a royalty basis, rather than attempting to maintain full control. Even so, he spent nearly as much time in court defending his patent rights as in his laboratory.

The patents mounted. The prolific inventor was awarded 38 patents in 1872, and 25 more the next year, for such things as telegraph printers, relays and stock-ticker modifications. By 1876, he had taken out more than 200 patents, but he was only warming up; in 1882 alone Edison filed 141 patent applications.

Teamwork was the method by which he achieved these formidable results. The Edison laboratory was unique in its many-minded approach to technical problems. Inventing was a loner's profession when Edison took it up, but he changed all that. His workshop at Menlo Park, N.J., which he opened in 1876, was the ancestor in spirit of such mighty industrial research laboratories as those of today's Bell System and General Electric. Which is not to say that Edison leaned unduly on the minds of other men. The real fountain of ideas was always his own imagination, and no one worked longer hours or contributed more to the over-all result.

As he set up Menlo Park, Edison proposed to turn out "a minor invention every ten days and a big thing every six months or so." He stuck astonishingly close to that schedule, though at the expense of his personal life. Edison had fallen in love with one of his own shop workers, 16-year-old Mary Stilwell, and they were married in 1871. A family tradition says that Edison headed for his lab right after the ceremony and toiled

(Continued on page 48)



"How come you didn't hear my siren?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

invited to take up quarters temporarily in Pope's office.

At that time gold was a publicly-traded commodity and frenzied gold speculation kept Wall Street busy and the tickers humming. On one of the most frantic days of the gold boom, the central stock ticker that was sending the gold quotations out suddenly broke down. Edison was in the office when Pope and the other engineers panicked.

"Fix it! Fix it!" the head of the company yelled. "Be quick, for God's sake."

Edison coolly went to work on the ticker. His sharp eyes picked out the trouble, a broken spring. In what soon would be known as the Horatio Alger manner, the young inventor corrected the trouble and was rewarded with a consulting job that paid an opulent \$300 a month. His stock-ticker prosperity gave him the opening he needed. With enough cash to make a start, he soon had several major projects under way

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## THOMAS A. EDISON (Continued from page 47)

far into the night to repair some malfunctioning stock tickers, while his puzzled bride awaited his return in unhappy solitude. Finally an associate entered the laboratory and found Edison there.

"What time is it?" Edison asked him. "Midnight!"

The inventor shook his head. "Midnight? Is that so? I must go home then—I was married today."

The flow of inventions was boundless. Late in 1875, Edison worked up "a device for multiplying copies of letters" using wax-coated stencils. It was the mimeograph, an invention that few connect with Edison today because he lost interest in it and sold his rights to A. B. Dick of Chicago. Dozens of clever minor products came from Menlo Park. But Edison's major invention thus far had been the multiplex telegraph system, and he searched for some new path to fame.

Western Union invited him to develop a speaking telegraph—that is, a telephone. Edison's experiments showed possibilities, but, as a deaf man, he found it hard to follow his own work. Meanwhile, a professor of phonetics named Alexander Graham Bell carried off the glory, filing for a patent on his telephone in February 1876.

Edison was disappointed, but he saw flaws in Bell's work and set out to correct them. He conceived a speaker altogether different from Bell's, which depended on a vibrating metal diaphragm. Edison's transmitting system used granules of carbon to control the flow of current through the diaphragm, a major improvement. He was awarded a patent on his speaker, which was clearly superior to Bell's; but the Bell receiver was better than anything Edison could put forth. Through 1878 and 1879, Bell Telephone and Edison's Western Union-backed American Speaking Telephone Company fought it out. There was patent infringement on both sides and considerable ugly feuding before a logical merger resulted. Western Union sold its company, including Edison's speaker patent, to Bell in October 1879, for a 20% royalty interest over the next 17 years. Edison's share came to \$6,000 a year. Now Edison's transmitter could legally be joined to Bell's receiver. Edison had made a significant and lasting contribution to telephony—though the credit has always gone to Alexander Graham Bell.

Edison's work with the telephone led him, more or less accidentally, into stumbling upon the phonograph. The problem of transmitting speech gave him insight into the problem of reproducing speech. Working with a telephone receiver diaphragm in the summer of 1877, Edison noticed that its vibrations might

be great enough to do mechanical work. What if a vibrating diaphragm, following recorded instructions, could reproduce sound?

What he wanted was a machine that would take down spoken messages that could be transcribed later. Today's phonograph, pouring forth Bach, Beethoven and the Beatles, did not occur to him then. Hoping to invent a useful business machine, he coated rolls of paper with paraffin and pulled them along a diaphragm that had a pin mounted in it. Speaking into the dia-



"No wonder you call them personal loans. You certainly ask a lot of personal questions."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

phragm cut a groove on the paper: pulling the roll under a second diaphragm produced a faint, half-imaginary playback of the sounds.

"Discovery is not invention," Edison later told one of his biographers. "and I dislike to see the two words confounded. A discovery is more or less in the nature of an accident. A man walks along the road intending to catch the train. On the way his foot kicks against something and . . . he sees a gold bracelet imbedded in the dust. He has discovered that . . . certainly not invented it. He did not set out to find a bracelet, yet the value is just as great." The phonograph was both a discovery and an invention for Edison. Its true possibilities came upon him unawares after he had put in long hours of painstaking inventive labor, the "98% perspiration" that he liked to say went with the "2% inspiration."

Late in 1877, although deep in controversy with Bell over the telephone, Edison found time to build a phonograph. A needle cut grooves into a tin-



foil-covered cylinder as he turned a crank. His own workmen thought the idea fantastic, but he approached the first working model and bellowed into its diaphragm the nursery jingle "Mary had a little lamb." Back from the machine came the ghostly but recognizable voice of Edison! He had his patent three months later, and all the world gasped in wonder at the incredible talking machine.

The phonograph was astounding, but not nearly as astounding as Edison's own creative energy. The challenge of electricity caught him now, and he put the phonograph aside for a decade, thinking it only a toy of small commercial value. To give the world light! That was his new goal, as the summer of 1878 began.

Other men had tackled the problem of using electricity for lighting, but their systems were costly, dangerous and impractical. The existing lights were arc lamps, which sent blazing electric currents through gaps between carbon rods. Edison saw the need for an incandescent light, completely enclosed for the sake of safety and relying not on a naked electrical discharge but on a filament that could be heated until it glowed. With such a bulb he felt that he could bring electric lighting into every home—although a whole system of power distribution would have to be devised to bring that about.

He plunged into the enterprise with his usual vigor and total concentration. Shrewdly, he began with a publicity campaign, letting it be known that he was on the verge of perfecting a wholly new lighting system, cheap and efficient, that would revolutionize the industrial world. Shares of gaslight companies plummeted

on every stock exchange, and Edison got what he wanted—financial backing from titans like J. P. Morgan and W. H. Vanderbilt. Late in 1878, the Edison Electric Light Co. was organized.

For the next ten months, Edison wrestled with the twin problems of designing the bulb and the distribution system. Working to the limit of his endurance, he exhausted one possibility after another in the quest. What substance would serve as a filament? How could power be stepped down and brought into the home? In 1890, looking back over his work, he wrote, "I speak without exaggeration when I say that I have constructed 3,000 different theories in connection with the electric light, each of them reasonable and apparently likely to be true. Yet in two cases only did my experiments prove the truth of my theory."

**P**LATINUM PROVED unsatisfactory for a filament. So did nickel, carbon, chromium and every other substance he could find. Going back to carbon after a year's search, he rolled filaments of soot and tar, improved on them, and eventually settled on carbonized cotton threads. They glowed and did not burn out. On October 22, 1878, Edison and his associates kept a bulb burning for 13½ consecutive hours. It was a brave beginning.

Other filament materials followed—at one point Edison decided that bamboo was best, and sent men to every part of the world to collect samples—but the basic work was done. The power distribution system posed other dilemmas, but Edison solved them. His concept of electricity being stepped down to reach the home was perhaps the most daring, the most imaginative and the most far-reaching of all his inventions.

Slowly, electric lights took hold. Local utility companies were founded, licensing the Edison patents. A complex corporate structure grew: The Edison General Electric Co. was founded to manufacture dynamos and light bulbs, while the Edison Electric Light Co. held the basic patents, and a subsidiary, Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of New York, kept lower Manhattan lighted. Edison saw the opportunity to join the ranks of the corporate titans. But he was not cut out to become a Carnegie or Rockefeller. His place was in the laboratory, not the board room.

Edison seemed to be able to get along almost without sleep. He had a unique knack for dropping off into a brief doze every few hours and refreshing himself enough to continue on without real sleep for days. As he closed in on the incandescent bulb filament in October 1879, he got along on catnaps for some-

(Continued on page 50)

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**HEART FUND**

## THOMAS A. EDISON (Continued from page 49)

thing like four days in a row. An even more celebrated vigil was kept in June 1888, when Edison was making strenuous efforts to revamp his crude early phonograph to keep ahead of the competition. A famous photograph, taken "as he appeared at 5 a.m. on June 16, 1888, after five days without sleep," showed the inventor slouched bleakly before his phonograph, head propped against his hand as he listened through earphones to the instrument. Before long, the Edison Phonograph Co. was distributing copies of the picture as advertising matter, and the legend of Edison's superhuman endurance grew.

The electrical industry expanded, but Edison sold most of his stock holdings in the various companies, using the proceeds to finance new inventions. He took a flyer in patent medicines, did advanced research that brought him close—but not close enough—to wireless transmission and dabbled in a dozen other fields.

After the death of his wife Mary in 1884, Edison was much sought after—a rich, famous, fascinating figure. But he remained aloof, immersed in his work. Lonely, vexed by the problem of raising three motherless children, Edison at last began to consider remarriage after a year as a widower. He was introduced to 18-year-old Mina L. Miller, a girl of charm and attainment, half his age, who was the daughter of a wealthy, Ohio industrialist. She captivated him at once and an engagement followed. Too deaf for ordinary conversation, Edison taught Morse code to young Mina, and sent messages of affection to her by tapping out his words in code on her hands. After

their marriage, Mina Edison was the only person who could tame the unruly, self-absorbed inventor and get him away from his laboratory. She became the mother of three more Edison children, Madeleine, Charles and Theodore Edison. Charles showed great executive ability. He became a trustee, chairman or board member of many of his father's enterprises, as well as of numerous societies, and civic and Government agencies. In 1939-40 he was Secretary of the Navy, and in 1941-44 Governor of New Jersey. Now 75, he lives in New York City.

By 1895 Edison was a national celebrity, the Wizard of Menlo Park, and much against his will he found himself lionized, beleaguered by interviewers and greeted by other famous figures. The actress Sarah Bernhardt paid a call on him and wrote, "I looked at this man of medium height, and I thought of Napoleon I. There is certainly a great resemblance between the two men. . . . Of course, I do not compare their genius. The one was destructive, the other creative."

Electricity was a world he had conquered, and he lost interest in it. Younger men refined his inventions, just as he had once refined those of others. When alternating current made high-voltage transmission possible, Edison insisted on clinging to his direct-current system, though it was clearly obsolete. For once he played the role of the conservative, the enemy of progress. As a result he lost what little control he had left over his electric companies and Edison General Electric became, in a merger, simply the General Electric Co.,



"None of that stuff for me . . . he went 0 for 5 yesterday!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



while Edison Electric Light was swallowed up. (Edison Electric Illuminating became today's Consolidated Edison, but his name is his only link to it.)

Edison was busy in other pastures. He revived his neglected phonograph, improved it immeasurably and saw it for the first time as the magnificent entertainment medium it was to become. He went into the business of manufacturing phonographs and records, reaping handsome returns—handsome enough to keep him out of bankruptcy in the 1890's when he made a disastrous venture into a project for extracting iron ore from low-yield rocks.

Then came motion pictures. He had toyed with movies as early as 1887; by 1889 he had a device that made the images move. He was unaccountably slow in filing a patent on it, however, and lost millions thereby. In 1893, he wrote of constructing "a little instrument which I call the Kinetoscope, with a nickel and slot attachment. Some 25 have been made, but am very doubtful if there is any commercial feature in it, and fear that they will not even earn their cost."

They earned their cost—a few million times over. As usual, Edison was balked by rival inventors, but did quite well anyway. He left it to others to develop the projector, and had to come to terms with them later on. But the profits were enormous, as they were in the phonograph business until others perfected the disk records that replaced Edison's cylinders.

It did not matter. Now old, he no longer was in the vanguard of progress, but was wealthy, with a crowded lifetime of success behind him. Nor did Edison ever lose the inventive spark. He was busy in WW1, turning out imaginative military devices. However, none of them was adopted for wartime use. He founded a whole new industry with his electric storage battery. Even as late as 1929, when he was 82 and wracked by diabetes and kidney troubles, he was at work on a process to manufacture rubber from goldenrod plants. "We are just beginning," he said. Death interrupted him in 1931. He had lived on into a world of phonographs, electric lights and movies—all of his own making, and had provided the foundation for the work of thousands of other men.

Edison was an odd figure, crafty and stubborn, who posed as a country boy of simple nature, but who was actually a good deal more complex. Theoretical science did not interest him; he had no taste for abstractions. Inventing for inventing's sake was the demon that drove him, and he left an impress on the world that can scarcely be comprehended. A thousand times a day, in whatever we do, we make contact with his simmering mind.

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GSII

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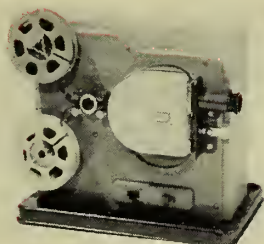
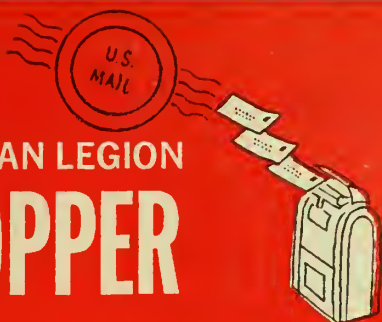
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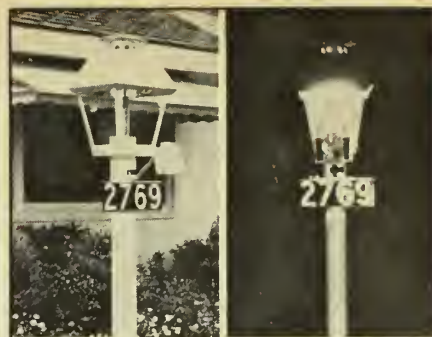
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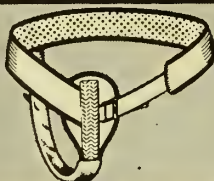
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# PARTING SHOTS



"Sometimes I get the urge to walk into an employment agency and give myself up."

## SOMETHING ABOUT A UNIFORM

Bobby, resplendent in his first Scout uniform, paraded before the neighborhood gang. His pal, Joe, looked on speechless as the Cub Scout strode up and down with a martial air. At last Bobby wheeled to a halt, stretched his well-tailored self to its greatest height and demanded:

"Well, Joe, what d'ya think?"

Joe's eyes were soulful.

"Oh, man!" he breathed. "When I'm old enough to be a Scout, I'll never wear civvies again!"

F. G. KERNAN

## ORDERS FROM ON TOP

A stout little fellow discussed his tennis game with a friend.

"When my opponent hits the ball to me my brain immediately barks out a command to my body: 'Race up to the net'—it says, 'slam a blistering drive to the far corner of the court, jump back into position to return the next volley'."

"Then what?" asked his friend.

"Then," sighed the rotund one, "My body says, 'Who—me?'"

THOMAS APRIL

## SHARP REPORTEEE

The one-armed stranger winced as the barber nicked him again. But the razor wielder chattered on unnoticed.

"Haven't you been here before?" he babbled.

"No," said the stranger, glowering, "I lost my arm in a hunting accident."

JOSEPH SALAK

## BETTER THAN IN-FLIGHT MOVIES

It was on a plane trip from Los Angeles to New York that a young fellow couldn't keep his eyes off a shapely blonde across the aisle from him. He ogled her constantly until he got a crick in his neck and his eyes were tired from the strain. Finally an elderly man sitting with him said: "Young fellow, if you'd like to rest for a while, I'll be glad to watch that girl for you."

DAN BENNETT

## SNEAKY

Ah! How pretty, bright and green  
Sparkling through the envelope,  
Sublime a sight as may be seen,  
Joyous answer to a hope.

I open it with tender care  
And hasten then to cuss, by heck!  
Any creditor who would prepare  
A dun, on paper like a check.

JOHN BOYD

## SICK JOKE

Medical costs are so high that only the  
well-heeled can get well healed.

JACK HERBERT

## NOTHING SO SHOCKING

Let's face it, trial marriage  
Goes on all the while—  
Year after year, it's  
Trial after trial!

THOMAS USK

## INSECT AU GO-GO

Exterminating sign: "We make your  
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EDWARD BARRETT

## SNICKER HAPPY

When the boss makes a joke, if you're bright,  
You'll keep this wise counsel in sight;

In response to his jest

The Last Laugh ain't the best  
It's the first laugh that gets you in right.

DIRCK POORE

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The higher the office, the greater the  
responsibilities. In other words, the pun-  
ishment fits the climb.

S. S. BIDDLE

## SWEET LAMENT

Nature has played me  
A dirty trick,  
I'm allergic to candy—  
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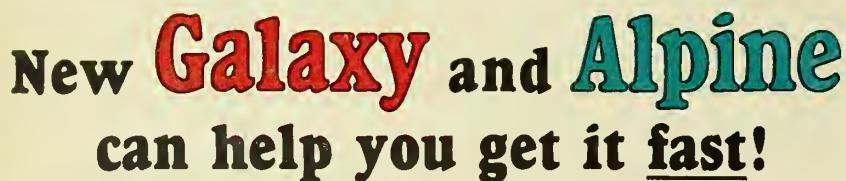
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